

T H E

London Vocabulary

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By JAMES GREENWOOD,

Author of the *English-Grammar*, and late Sur-
Master of St. PAUL'S-SCHOOL.



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Mr. Rollin, in his *Belles Letters*, VOL. I. page 8. gives the following Recommendation of the foregoing.

I know of no Book, which may be more useful, and at the same Time more agreeable to Youth. It contains excellent Principles of Morality, collected with great Order and Judgment; with very affecting Passages of History upon every Article. I know some very considerable Persons who acknowledge themselves to have found a great deal of Pleasure in reading it.

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T H E



THE PREFACE.

THE burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary, at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do so frightfully swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already Printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Authors Intentions; But this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes. For why should a person that is to be prepared for the reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a croud of Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and so consequently will never be met with in any Classic or good Latin Author? a few of which I shall take the Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Grossularia, Ribes, Levisticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hispaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words ; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbutum for a Shrub ; Carmen for one single Verse ; Humilitas for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride ; Humilis for one that is endued with it ; Camera for a Chamber ; Caminus for a Chimney ; Æs for Brass ; Pædagogus for a School-Master ; Albumen for the White of the Eye ; Laurus for a Laurel. And an endless number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such : The putting in of Phrases ; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things ; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one in English ; the throwing in of so many Compounded Words upon the back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one sort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure Primitive Words, and such principally, as will be required to be known in the reading the first easy School Authors ; which when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books ; where the sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a heap of barren Words, as they are drily strung together in the Ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament,

The P R E F A C E. v

Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristi, &c. the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one, or more of the Classic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words as used among the best Authors, is given; almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear, and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify To, Together; Down or From; In or Upon; Before or First; Forth Back or Up Under Upon or Over;

he will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to ; Convocare to call together ; Devocare to call down ; Invocare to call upon ; Præponere to put before ; Preponere to put forth ; Reponere to put back ; Subponere to put under ; Supervenire to come upon or over. So he that knows what Amicus Avarus signifies, will soon learn what Amicitia Avaritia means ; As he that knows what Liber Culter are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be warm, to be hot ; the Significations of Tepor, Calor, will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator ; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue and not in the English ; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the Former Language and not of the latter. Besides many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue, were unknown to the Romans ; and therefore you cannot expect Latia Words for them ; since the Romans could not give Names to things they knew nothing of.

As to the Method, I have made Choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of ; and distributed Matters into such an Order that the Learner may at the same Time and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the
Reader

Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that came from the Latin in the Roman Characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

N O T E.

THE young Reader is to take Notice, That the *Figures* (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the *Pictures* as those in the *Cut* do to the same Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* stands for Masculine, *f* for Feminine, and *n* for Neuter. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus [˘] and a long Syllable thus [ˉ].

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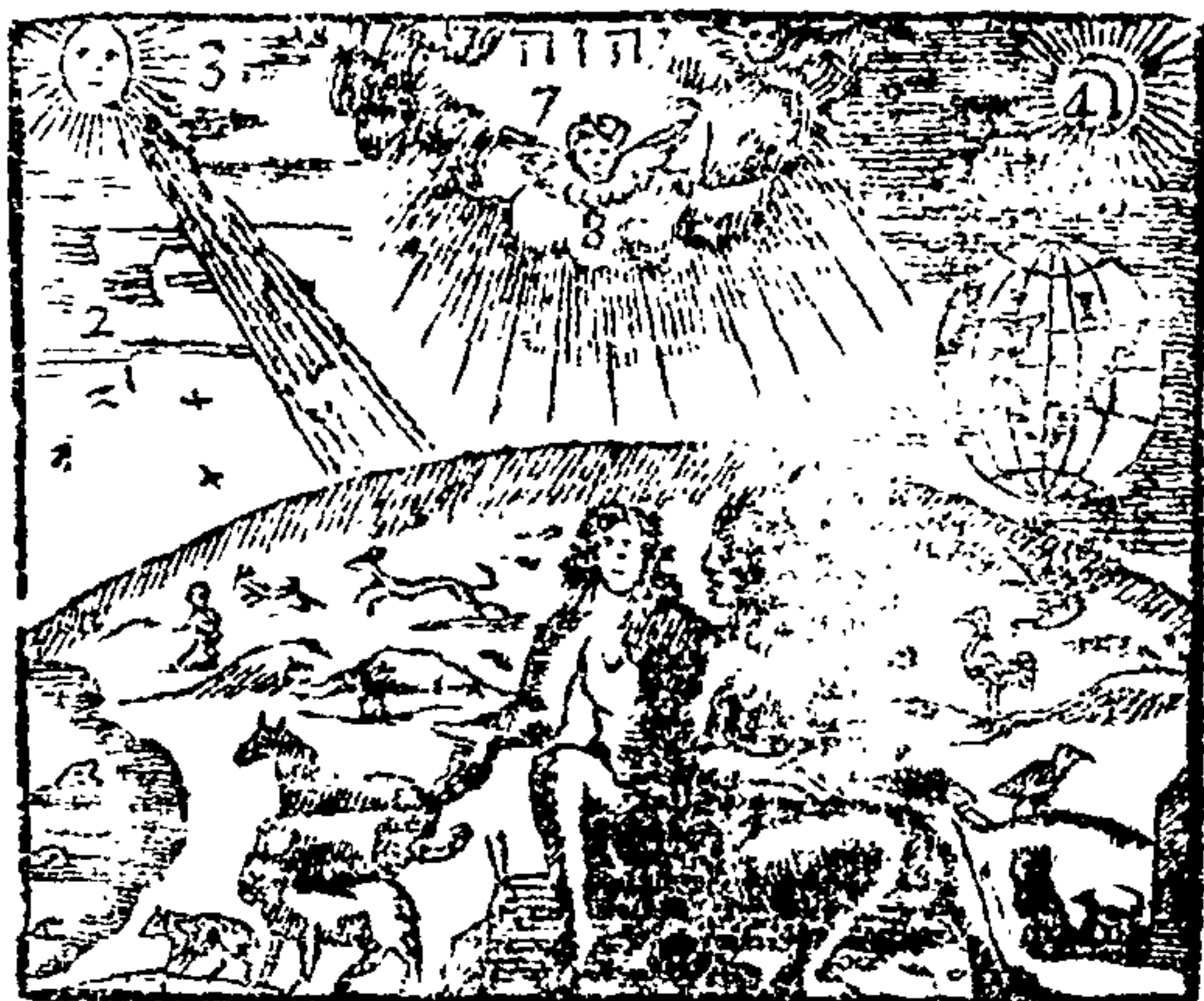
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THE L O N D O N V O C A B U L A R Y.

Of THINGS.



A THING
batb

A Name

A Sign

A Mark or Note

A Mode or Manner

R E S, ei, f.

Nōmen, nomīnis, n.

Signum, i, n.

Nōta, æ, f.

Mōdus, i, m.

B

A Kind

*A Kind**A Part**Or Member*

Gēnus, ěris, n.

Pars tis, f.

Membrum, i, n.

*A PART is**An Half**(Piece**A Fragment or broken**A Crumb or little Picce*

Dīmīdium, i, n.

Frustrum, i, n.

Mīca æ, f.

*THINGS have also their**Cause**Nature**Fortune**Beginning**End**Order**Time**Number**Place**Space*

Causa æ, f.

Nātūra æ, f.

Fortūna, æ, f.

Prīncīpium, ii, n.

Fīnis, is, d.

Ordo, īnis, m.

Tempus ōris, n.

Nūmēras, i, m.

Lōcus, i, m.

Spātium, i, n.

*A THING is**The World* 1*A Body**The Sky* 2*A Spirit*

Mundus, i, m.

Corpus, ōris, n.

Æthēr, ěris, n.

Spīritus, us, m.

G O D *created the World out of**Nothing*

Nihīlum, i, n.

*In a BODY there is**Matter**Form**Figure*

Mātēria, æ, f.

Forma, æ, f.

Figūra, æ, f.

In the SKY there are

The Sun	3	Söl, is, m.
The Moon	4	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light	Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun Beam	6 Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

A Shadow	Ūmbra, æ, f.
Darkness	Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

A SPIRIT is

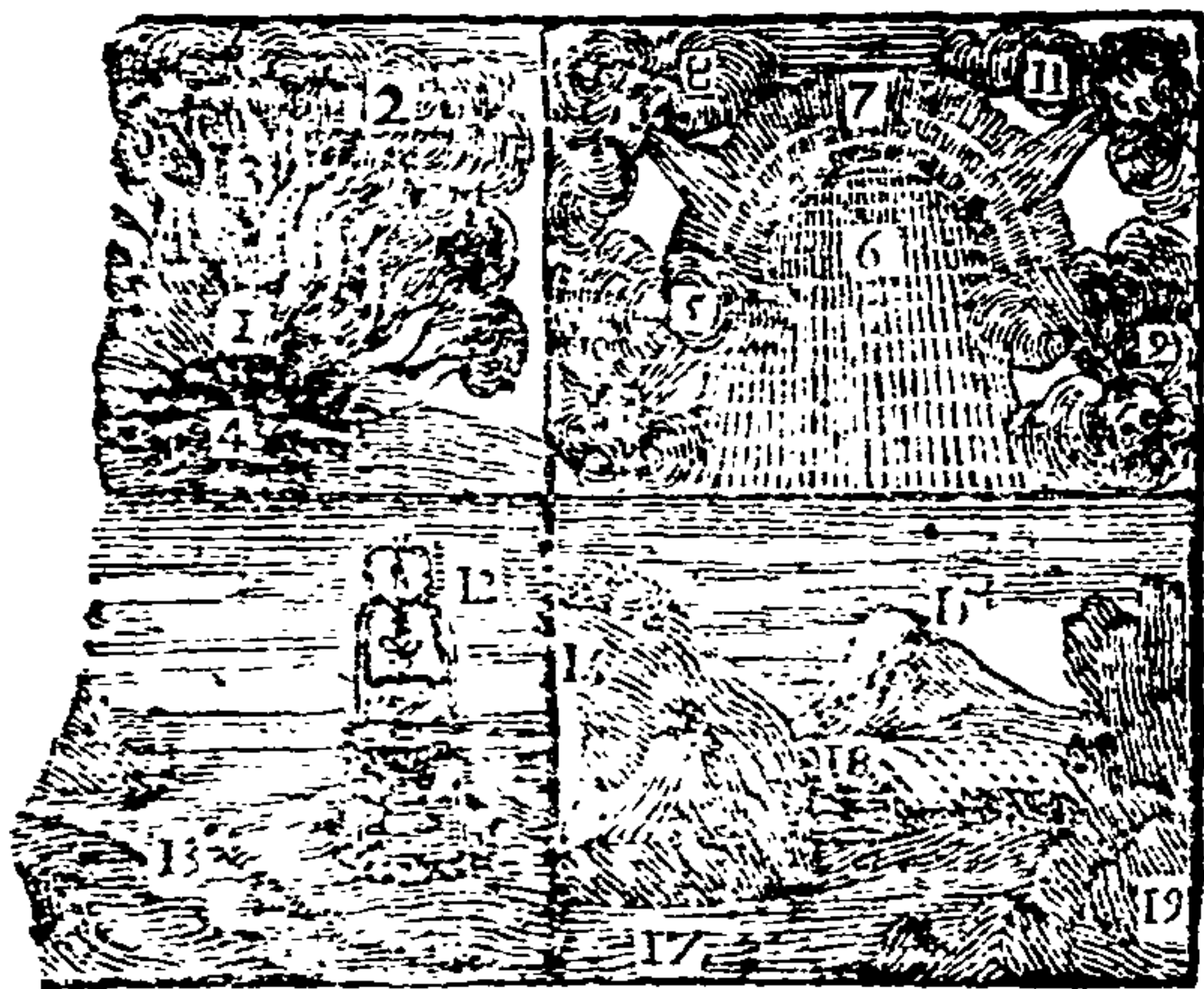
God	Dēus, i, m.
An Angel	Angēlus, i, m.
A Mind	Mens, tis, f.
A Soul	Or, ² Anīmus, i, m.
A Devil	¹ Anima, æ, f.
	¹ Diābōlus, i, m.

Who inhabit

Heaven	8	² Cœlum, i, n.
The Element		Elēmentum, i, n.
Hell		³

¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.² In the Plural *Cœli*. *Cœlorum*, m.³ *Loci Inferni*.

II. Of the ELEMENTS.



In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginnings of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

Ignis, is, m.
Aēr eris, m.
Aqua æ, f.
Tellus ūris f.

From the FIRE (1) cometh

A Spark
Sm ke 2
A Flame 3
Scot

Scintilla, æ, f.
Fūmus i, m.
Flamma æ, f.
Fūligo īnis, f.

In the FIRE are

A Firebrand 4
A live or hot Coal
Embers or hot Ashes

Torris is, m.
Prūna æ, f.
Fāvilla æ, f.

After

After the FIRE there remains

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbo ōnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched Brand</i>	Tilio ōnis, m.
<i>Ashes</i>	Cinīs ēris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or Ciner.

In the AIR (6) are

<i>A Cloud</i>	Nūbes is, f.
<i>A Fog or Mist</i>	Nēbūla æ, f.
<i>A Steam</i>	Vāpor ōris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i> 7	Iris īdis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura æ, f.

The Four Chief of WINDS are

<i>The East Wind</i> 8	Eurus i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i> 9	Zephyrus i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i> 10	Aquilo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i> 11	Auster tri, m.

From a CLOUD cometh

<i>Rain</i>	Fluvia æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix nivis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando īnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gelu, n. Undeclined.
<i>Hoar or white Frost</i>	Prūina æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnūru, n. Undeclined.
<i>A Thunder bolt</i>	Fulmen īnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgur ūris, n.

RAIN, if it falls close or thick is

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber iis, m.
-----------------	---------------

RAIN if it be fierce is

<i>A great Shower or Storm</i>	Nimbus i, m.
--------------------------------	--------------

¹ This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

WATER is

<i>A Spring or Fountain</i>	12	Fons, tis, m.
<i>A River</i>	13	Rivus, i, m.
<i>A Wave</i>		Cr, Amnis, is, m.
<i>The Sea</i>		Unda, æ, f.
		Mare, is, n.

The Main Sea that encompasses the World is
The Ocean | *Occæanus, i, m.*

A River bath

<i>A Bank</i>	Rīpa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>	Margo, īnis, d. <i>rather m.</i>
<i>A Channel</i>	Alvēus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>	Vortex, īcis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>	Gurges, ītis, m.
<i>A Shallow or Ford</i>	Vādum, i, n.

From WATER cometh

<i>A Drop</i>	Gutta, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>	Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam or Froth</i>	Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>	Glācies, ěi, f.

WATER, when it wants *Vent*, spreads itself into

<i>A Pool or Pond</i>	Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>	Lacus, us, m.
<i>A Marsh or Fen</i>	Pālus, ūdis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Lacūna, æ, f.

The SEA bath

<i>A Shore</i>	Littus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven or Port</i>	Portus, us, m.
<i>A Gulph of the Sea or Bay</i>	Sinus, us, m.
<i>An Arm or Strait</i>	Frētum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water is

<i>An Isle, or Island</i>	14	Insula, æ, f.
---------------------------	----	---------------

The EARTH is

<i>Land</i>	Terra, æ, f.
<i>Ground</i>	Hūmus, i, f.
	Solum, i, n.
<i>Firm Ground</i>	Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the EARTH is

<i>An Hill</i> 15	(16	Collis, is, m.
<i>A Mountain or great Hill</i>		Mons, tis, m.
<i>A Plain Field</i> 18		Campus, i, m.
<i>A Vale or Valley</i> 17		Vallis, is, f.
<i>A Rock</i> 19		Rūpes, is, f.

EARTH mixed with Water is

<i>Mud</i>	Līmus, i, m.
	Cænum, i, n.
<i>Mire[*] or Dirt</i>	Or, Lutum, i, n.

EARTH without Water is

<i>Dust</i>	Pulvis, ěris, m.
	Or, Pulver, ěris, m.

EARTH cut up with its own Herb is

<i>A Turf</i>	Cespes, ĩtis, m.
<i>A Clod of Earth is</i>	Glēba, æ, f.

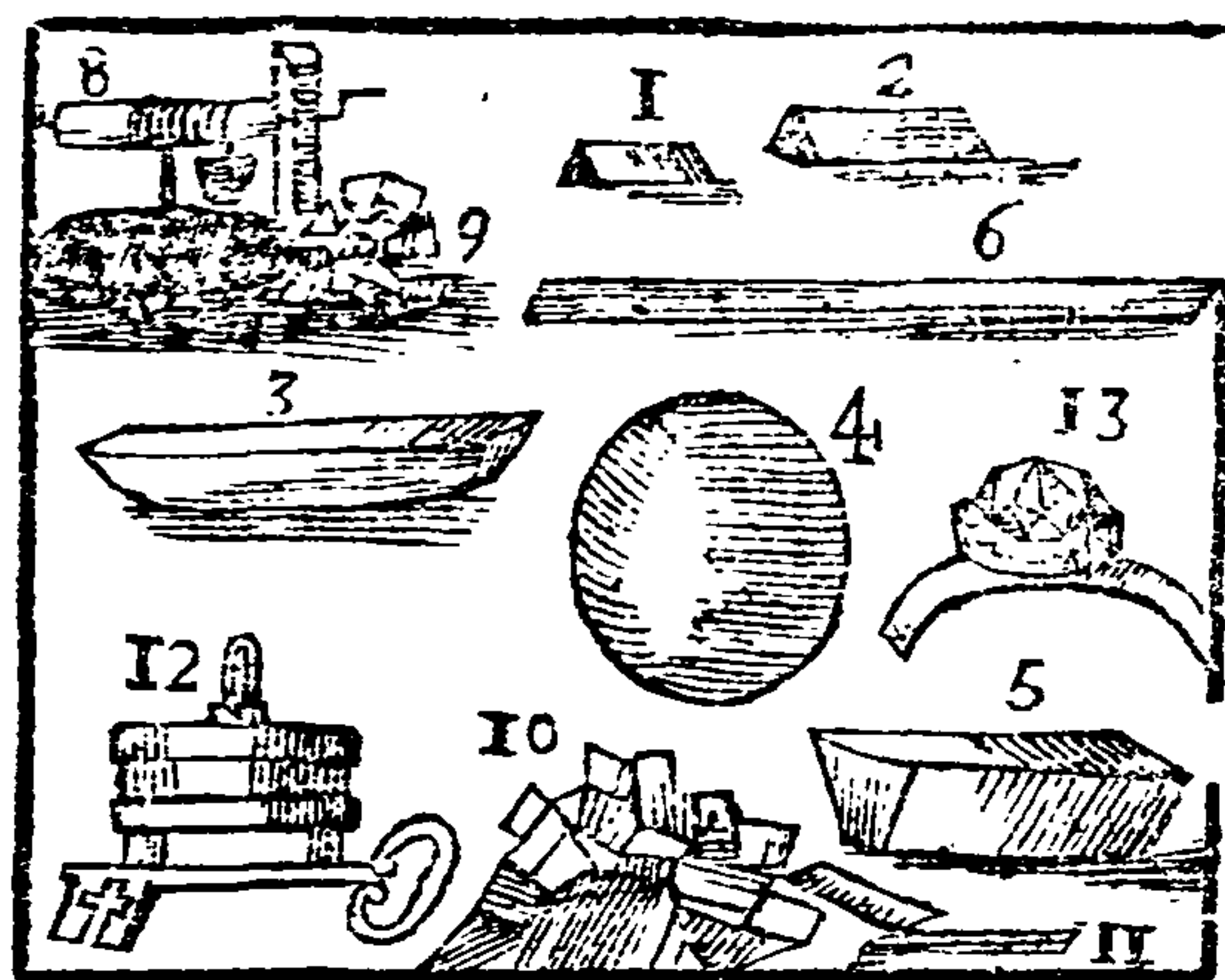
The Kinds of EARTH are

<i>Clay</i>	Argilla, æ, f.
<i>Marl, or white Earth</i>	Marga, æ, f.
<i>Ruddle, or Red Oker</i>	Rūbrica, æ, f.
<i>Chalk</i>	Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the EARTH is taken

<i>A Mineral</i>	Minēra, æ, f.
<i>A Plant</i>	Planta, æ, f.

^{*} This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

III. Of MINERALS *and* METALS.

The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.

A MINERAL is

Juice
of Metal
A Stone

Succus, i, m.
Metallum,
Lapis, idis, m.

MINERAL Juices are

Salt
Alum.
Sulphur
Amber

Sāl, is, m.
Alūmen, n.
Sulfur, ūris, n.
Succinum, i, n.

A METAL.

A METAL is all that which is digged and fetched out of the EARTH ; as

Gold	1	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	2	Argentum i, n.
Lead	3	Plumbum i, n.
Copper	4	Æs æris, n.
Tin	5	Stannum i, n.
Iron	6	Ferrum i, n.

Out of LEAD is made

Red Lead	Sandyx ĩcis, m.
Called by the Moderns	Minium i, n.
White Lead	Cerussa æ, f.

Artificial Metals [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper, and the Caliminary Stone called *Brass*. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

Steel	Chalybs ybis, m.
-------	------------------

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or

Verdigrease	Ærugo ĩnis, f.
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METALS are digged out of

A Mine	8	Fodina æ, f.
--------	---	--------------

A Stone is an hard, dry (fossile) Body, and is

<i>Sand</i>	Arēna æ, f.
<i>Gravel</i>	Glācša æ, f.
<i>A big Stone</i> 10	Sāxum i, n.
<i>A Flint Stone</i>	Sīlex ĭcis, d.
<i>A Pumice Stone</i>	Pūmex ĭcis, m.

• This Word is also used by *Virgil*, *Lucretius*, and *Lucan*, &c. for the *Mine* itself.

A Whetstone 11
A Marble
A Loadstone 12
A Jewel 13

Cos, ōtis, m.
Marmor, ris, n.
Magnes, ētis, m.
Gemma, æ, f.

A JEWEL, or precious Stone is

<i>A Diamond</i>		Adāmas, antis, n.
<i>A Sapphire</i>		Sāpphirus, i, f.
<i>A Chrysolite</i>		Chrysolithus, m.
<i>An Emerald</i>	[four	Smāragdus, i, m.
<i>A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-</i>		Pyrōpus, i, m.
<i>A Jasper</i>		Jaspis, idis, f.
<i>An Agate</i>		Achātes, æ, or is, m.

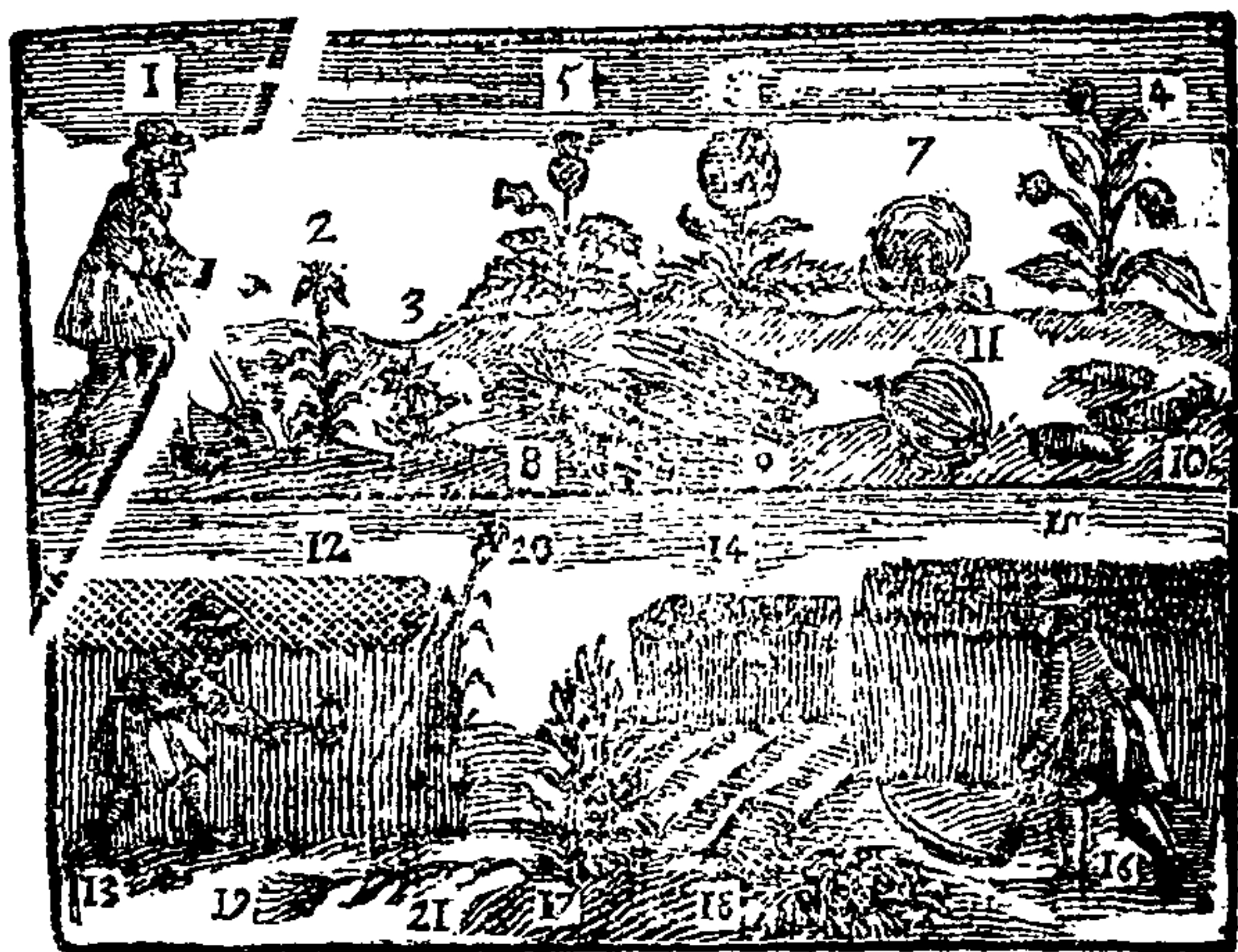
Like to Jewels are

<i>Glass</i>	Vitrum, i, n.
<i>A Crystal</i>	Cryſtallus, i, f. Or Cryſtallum, i, n.
<i>A Pearl</i>	Margārīta, æ, f.

¹ It ought to be written with an Z, and not with an S.



IV. OF PLANTS.



A PLANT is

A N HERB
A SHRUB
A TREE

Herba, æ, f.
Frutex icis, m.
Arbor ðris, f.

An HERB is

Grass
Flax
All manner of Corn or

[Grain

Grāmen ĩnis n.
Līnum, i, n.
Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common HERBS are

A Bur
Fern or Brakes
Hemlock

Lappa, æ, f.
Fīlix, icis, f.
Cīcūta, æ, f.

Hyssop		Hyssopus, i, f.
A Lilly	2	Lilium ii, n.
Mallow		Malva æ, f.
Marygold		Caltha æ, f.
Marjoram		Amaraucus i, n.
Mint		Mentha æ, f.
Moss		Muscus i, m.
A Mushroom or Toadstool		Fungus i, m.
A Nettle		Urtica æ, f.
Parsley		Apium ii, n.
A Poppy	4	Papaver eris, n.
A Rush		Juncus i, n.
Saffron		Crœcus i, n.
Sage		Salvia æ, f.
Sorrel		Lapathus i, m.
Seaweed		Alga æ, f.
Southern wood		Abrœtonum i, n.
A Thistle	5	Carduus i, m.
Thyme		Thymus i, m.
Vervain		Thymum i, n.
A Violet		Verbena æ, f.
Wormwood		Viola æ, f.
		Absinthium ii, n.
Eatable HERBS.		Clus eris, n.
An Artichoke	6	Cinara æ, f.
Asparagus, Sperage or		Asparagus i, m.
Sparrow Grass		Lactuca æ, f.
Lettice		Brassica æ, f.
Coleworts		
Which becoming headed are called		
Cabbage	7	
Eatable Roots are		
Beet		Beta æ, f.
Garlick		Allium ii, n.

This is called Brassica Capitata.

<i>A Leek</i>	Porrum i, n.
<i>An Onion</i>	Cēpe is, n &
<i>Radish</i> 3	Cēpa æ, f.
<i>A Turnip</i>	Rāphānū i, m.
	Rāpum i, n.

Oleraceous FRUITS are

<i>A Cucumber</i>	Cūcūmis, is & eris, m.
-------------------	------------------------

The biggest sort of which Fruit is

<i>A Pompion, or Pomkin</i>	Pēpo ōnis, m.
-----------------------------	---------------

A delicious sort of which Fruit is

<i>A Melon</i>	Mēlo ōnis, m.
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As the biggest Sort is

<i>A Gourd</i>	Cūcurbīta æ, f.
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(12) C O R N is

<i>Barley</i> 14	Ħordēum i, n.
<i>Millet or Grouē</i>	Mīlium ii, n.
<i>An Oat</i> 15	°Avēna æ, f.
<i>Rice</i>	Oryza æ, f.
<i>Wheat</i> 13.	°Ador.ōris, n.

Whence cometh

<i>Meal or Flour</i>	Fārīna æ, f.
<i>Bran</i>	Furfur ūris, n.
<i>PULSE</i>	Lēgūmen īnis, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>A Bean</i> 17	Fāba æ, f.
<i>Darnel</i>	Lōlūm ii, n.
<i>Lentils</i>	Lens tis, f.
<i>A Pea</i>	Pīsum i, n.
<i>Vetches or Tares</i> 18	Vīc'a æ, f.

In CORN is

<i>The Beard</i>	19		Arīsta æ, f.
<i>An Ear</i>	20		Spīca æ, f.
<i>A Grain, or single Corn</i>			Grānum, i, n.
<i>An Husk</i>			Grūma, æ, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>			Culmus, i, m.
<i>Standing Corn is</i>	12		Sēges, ētis, f.
<i>A mixture of sundry Grains</i>			
<i>Or Mescelline is</i>			Farrāgo, īnis ; f.

Lately Published.

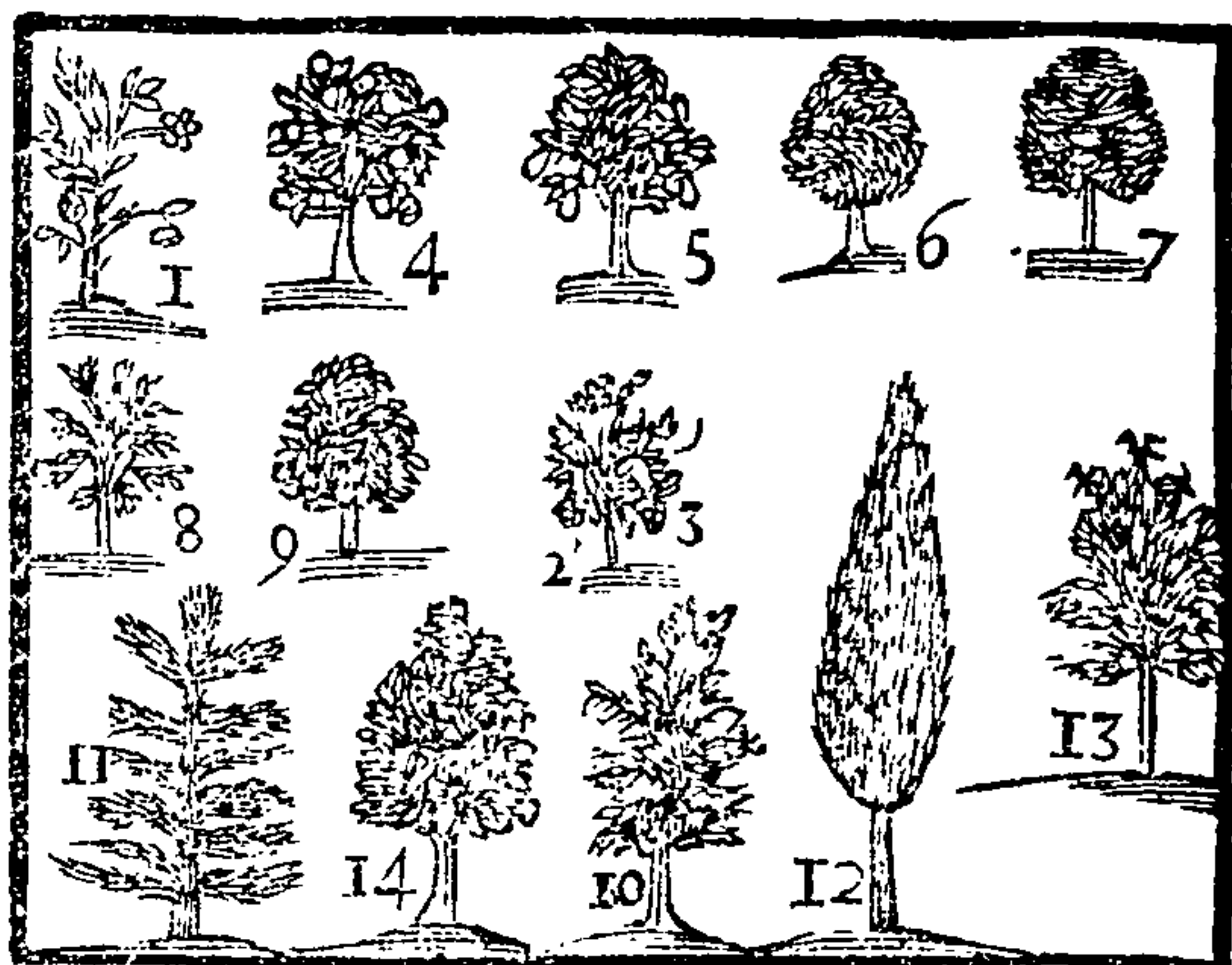
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Of TREES *and* SHRUBS.

A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just
Bigness of a Tree ; such is

THE Bramble
The Juniper
Ivy
The Myrtle
A Reed

The Rose bush 1
The Tamarisk
The Vine 2
beareth
A Bunch of Grapes 3
A Vine Leaf is

Rubus, i, m or f.
Jūnīpērus, f.
Hēdēra, æ, f.
Myrtus, i, f.
Cālīmus, i, m.
Or Arundo, īnis, f.
Rōsa, æ, f.
Myrīca, æ, f.
Vitis, is, f.

Uva, æ, f.
Pampīnus, i. m.

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple-tree 5
The Fig-tree
The Medlar-tree

Mālus, i, f.
Ficus, us, f.
Mespīlus, i, f.

The

16 The L O N D O N

<i>The Pear-tree</i>	6		Pyrus, i, f
<i>The Service or Sorb-tree</i>			Sorbus, i, f.

Plumb-Bearing Trees are

<i>The Cherry-tree</i>			Cērāsus, i, f.
<i>The Olive-tree</i>			¹ Olīva, æ, f.
			Or Olĕa, æ, f.
<i>The Palm-tree</i>			Palma, æ, f.
<i>The Plumb-tree</i>			Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-Bearing Trees are

<i>The Bay-tree</i>			Laurus, i, or us, f.
<i>The Box-tree</i>			Buxus, i, f.
<i>The Elder-tree</i>			Sambūcus, i, f.
<i>The Mulberry-tree</i>	9		Mōrus, i, f.
<i>The Yew-tree</i>			Taxus, i, f.

Nut-Bearing Trees are

<i>The Almond tree.</i>			Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>The Beech-tree</i>			Fāgus, i, f.
<i>The Filberd-tree</i>			Cōtylus, i, f.
<i>The Walnut tree</i>	14		¹ Juglans, dis,

Forest-Trees are

<i>The Alder-tree</i>			Alnus, i, f.
<i>The Ash-tree</i>	10		Fraxīnus, f.
<i>The wild Ash</i>			Ornus, i, f.
<i>The Birch-tree</i>			Bētūla, æ, f.
<i>The Cedar-tree</i>	11		Cedrus, i, f.
<i>The Cork-tree</i>			Suber, ĕris, n.
<i>The Cypress-tree</i>			Cupressus, i, or us, f.
<i>The Elm</i>	13		Ulmus, i, f.
<i>The Fir-tree</i>			¹ Abies, ĕt s, f.
<i>The Lime or Linden-tree</i>			Tilia, æ, f.
<i>The Maple</i>			¹ Acer, ĕris, n.
<i>The Oak</i>			Quercus, ūs, f.

<i>An Oak of the hard st kind</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.
<i>The Holm Oak</i>	Illex, icis, f.
<i>The Pine-tree</i>	Pīnus, ūs, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Plālanus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar tree</i>	Pōpulus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Sālix, icis, f.

Trees bear

Fruit	Fructus, us, m.
is	
A Pome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ūcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

*A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin
or Peel is not hard; such is*

<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cēlālum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dačtylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Fīcus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mēspīlum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	Olīva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pyrum, i, n.
<i>A Plumb</i>	Prūum, i, n.
<i>The sorb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

*A Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard
Shell; such is*

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chestnut</i>	Castanēa, æ, f.
<i>A Filbert</i>	Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	Juglans, dis, f.

¹ These are Adjectives, the Word Nux being understood.

*A Berry is a small round Fruit growing on Trees,
Shrubs, such is*

<i>A Grape</i>	<i>Acīnus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Mulberry</i>	<i>Mōrum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Strawberry</i>	<i>Frāgum, i, n.</i>

SPICE-BEARING Trees bring forth

<i>SPICE</i>	<i>Arōma, tis, n.</i>
<i>is</i>	
<i>Cinnamon</i>	<i>Cāfia, æ, f.</i>
	<i>Or Cinnāmum, i, n. Or</i>
<i>Ginger</i>	<i>Zingibe, ěris, n.</i>
<i>Mace</i>	<i>Macis, ĭdis, f. in Plautus.</i>
<i>Pepper</i>	<i>Pīper, ěris, n.</i>

The OAK bears

An Oak Corn, or Acorn—Glans, glandis, f.

From Trees also come

<i>Frankincense</i>	<i>T., thūris, n.</i>
<i>Pitch</i>	<i>Pix, pīcis, f.</i>
<i>Resin</i>	<i>Rēsinā, æ, f.</i>

PARTS of a PLANT are

<i>The Root</i>	<i>Rādix, ĭcis, f.</i>
<i>The Stump</i>	<i>Stirps, is, f.</i>
<i>The Stalk</i>	<i>Caulis, is, m.</i>
<i>The Bark</i>	<i>Cortex, ĭcis, d.</i>
<i>A Bough or Branch</i>	<i>Rāmus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon</i>	<i>Surcūlus, ĭ, m.</i>
<i>A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots or Sides of the Stock</i>	<i>Stōlo, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A fresh or green Leaf</i>	<i>Frons, frondis, f.</i>
<i>A dead or withered Leaf</i>	<i>Folium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Blossom, or Flower</i>	<i>Flos, flōris, m.</i>

T R E E S *have*

Wood | Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

A Knot | Nōdus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

A Faggot | Fascis, is, m.

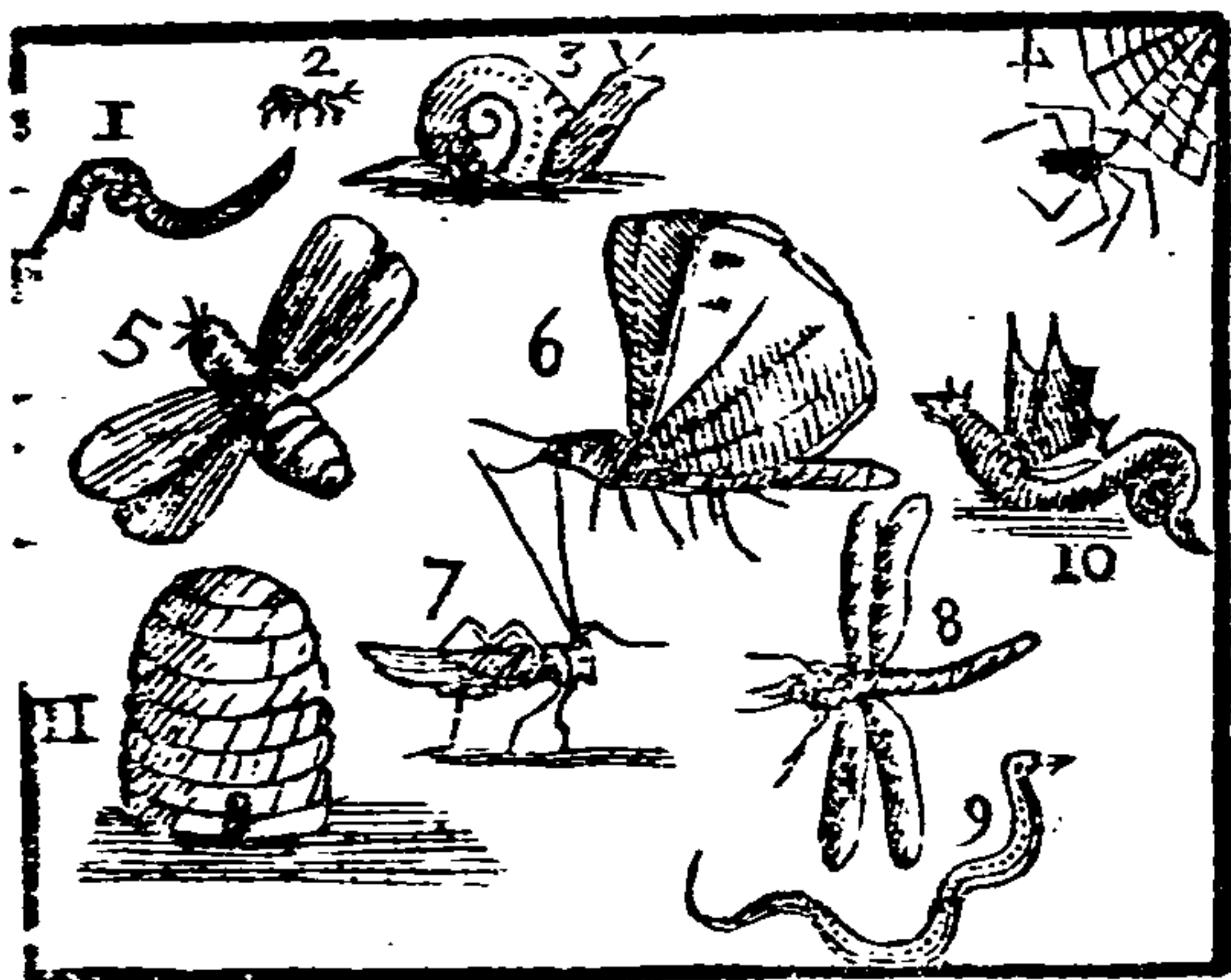
A Nut hath

A Shell | Pūtamen, ĩnis, n.
A Kernel | Nuclĕus, i, m.

Trees growing together make

<i>A Wood</i>	Sylva, æ, f.
<i>A Forest</i>	Saltus, us, m.
<i>A Grove</i>	Nĕmus, ōris, n.
<i>A Grove consecrated to some God is</i>	Lūcus, i, m.
<i>A Place planted with Trees is</i>	Arbustum, i, n.
<i>A Place planted with Wil- lows is</i>	Sālĭctum, i, n.
<i>A Place planted with Oaks is</i>	Quercetum, i, n.

VI. Of I N S E C T S.



A N Animal or
Living Creature
katō

Life
Sense
Sex

A Nimal, ā's, n.

Vita, æ, f.
Sensus, us, m.
Sexus, us, m.

There are five outward Senses.

The Sight
The Hearing
The Smell
The Taste
The Touch or Feeling

Visus, u, m.
Auditus, us, m.
Odōrātus, us, m.
Gustus, us, m.
Tactus, us, m.

By the Senses are perceived

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent or Sme'l	ōdor, ōris, m.
Taste or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the five Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

The Common Sense	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

The Senses at Rest is called

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmīna, æ, f.

An Animal is

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	† Serpens, tis, d. Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, d.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, īnis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

* Phantāsia, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the Feminine, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS are *small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some Part of their Bodies.*

CREEPING INSECTS are

A Worm	1	[2	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire			Formīca, æ, f.
A Caterpillar			Etūca, æ, f.
A Flea			Pūlex, icis, m.
A Glow Worm			Cicindēla, æ, f.
An Horse Leech			Hirūdo, inis, f.
A Louse			Pedicūlus, i, m.
A Moth			Tinėa, æ, f.
Nits			Lendes, ium, f.
A Silkworm			Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail	3		Līmax ācis, d.
A Spider	4		Arānēa, æ, f.
A Water Spider			Tīpūla, æ, f.
A Tick			Rīcīnus, ī, m.
A Wall-Louse, Bug, or Chinch			Cimex, icis, m.

FLYING INSECTS are

A Bee	5		Apis, is, f.
A Beetle		[fly	Scārabæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-			Asīlus, i, m.
A Butter-fly	6		Pāpilio, ōnis, m.
A Cical, or Baulm Cricket			§ Cicāca, æ, f.
A Cricket			Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly			Musca, æ, f.
A Gnat			Cūlex, icis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust			Lōcusta, æ, f.

§ This INSECT is unknown in England, but very common in Italy.

<i>A Spaniſh-Fly</i>		Cantharis, ĩdis, f.
<i>A Waſp</i>	[8	Veſpa, æ, f.
<i>An Hornet, or great Waſp</i>		Crābro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Drone</i>		Fūcus, i, m.
<i>batb not</i>		
<i>A Sting</i>		Acūlēus, i, m.

A SERPENT or CREEPER is

<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	9	Vīpĕra, æ, f.
<i>An Aſp</i>		Aſpis, ĩdis, f.
<i>A Baſiſk</i>		Basīliſcus, i, m.
<i>A Dragon</i>	10	Drāco, ōnis, m.
<i>A Lizard</i>		Lācertus, i, m.
<i>A Salamander</i>		Sālāmandra, æ, f.
<i>A Scorpion</i>		Scorpīus, ii, m.
<i>A Snake</i>		Or Scorpīo, ōnis, m.
		Cōlūber, bri, m.
		Nātrix, ĩcis, m.
<i>A Water-Snake</i>		Or Hydrus, i, m.

A Bee in

<i>A Bee-Hive</i>	11	Alveāre, is, n. &.
<i>maketh</i>		Alveārium, ii, n.
<i>Honey</i>		Mel, is, n.
<i>An Honey-Comb</i>		Fāvus, i, m.
<i>Wax</i>		Cĕra, æ, f.
<i>A Swarm of Bees is</i>		Examen, ĩnis, n.

VII. Of B I R D S.



SINGING BIRDS (II) are

A Black Bird
A Chaffinch
A Gold Finch
A Green Finch
A Lark
A Nightingale
A Quail
A Robin Red Breast
A Starlane or Stare
A Thrush
A Titmouse

M *Erula*, æ, f.
Fringilla, æ, f.
Carduelis, is, f.
Or. Acanthis, idis, f.
Chloris, idis, f.
Or, Vireo ōnis, m.
Alauda, æ, f.
Luscinia, æ, f.
Coturnix icis, f.
Erichæus, i, m.
Sturnus, i, m.
Turdus, i, m.
Parus, i, m.

BIRDS which live about, or in Watery Places, are,

<i>A Coot</i>	Fūlica, æ, f. & Fūlīx, īcis, f.
<i>A Crane</i> 1	Grus, ūis, d.
<i>A Didopper or Dob chick</i>	Mergus, i, m.
<i>A Duck</i> 16	ˆAnās, ātis, f.
<i>A Goose</i> 4	Anser, ěris, m.
<i>An Heron</i>	Ardĕa, æ, f.
<i>A Pelican</i>	Pĕlicānus, i, m.
<i>A Stork</i>	Cīcōnīa, æ, f.
<i>A Swan</i>	ˆOlor, ōris, m.
<i>A Water Wagtail</i>	Or, Cygnus, i, m.
<i>Kings-Fisher</i>	Mōtāciālla, æ, f.
	Halcyon, Or, Alcyon, ōnis, f.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

<i>A Crow or Rook</i> 8	Corvix, īcis, f.
<i>A Cuckow</i>	Cūcūlus, i, m.
<i>An Eagle</i>	ˆAqūila, æ, f.
<i>An Hawk</i>	Accipīter, tris, m.
<i>A Kite or Glead</i>	Milvus, i, m.
<i>A Magpy or Piannet</i> 5	Or, Milvus, i, m.
<i>An Owl</i> 9	Pīca, æ, f.
<i>A Parrot</i> 13	Noctūa, æ, f.
<i>A Raven</i>	Or, Bubo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Vulture</i>	Pfittācus, i, m.
	Corvus, i, m.
	Vultur, ūris, m. Or, Vulturius, ii, <i>Phæd.</i>

BIRDS dwelling about the HOUSE are

<i>A Cock</i> 12	Gallus, i, m.
------------------	---------------

Whose Female is

<i>Hen</i>	Gallīna, æ, f.
------------	----------------

<i>A Dove or Pidgeon</i>	10	Cōlumbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	10	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>	6	Passer, ěris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>		Hirundo, īnis, f.

A Cock being ge't is called

<i>A Capon</i>	Cāpo, ōnis, m.
	Or, Cāpus, i, m.

Besides those BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as

<i>A Bat</i>	Vespertilio, ōnis, m.
<i>An Hedge Sparrow</i>	Currūca, æ, f.
<i>A Partridge</i>	Perdix, icis, f.
<i>A Pheasant</i>	Phāsīānus, i, m.
<i>A Ring Dove</i>	Pālumbes, is, f.
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>	Turtur, ūris, m.

A BIRD bath

<i>A Bill or Beak</i>	Rostrum, i, n.
<i>A Comb or Crest</i>	Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Wing</i>	Ala, æ, f.
<i>A Feather</i>	Plūma, æ, f.
<i>An hard Feather or Quill</i>	Penna, æ, f.
<i>A Crow or Crop</i>	Inglūvies, ei, f.

A BIRD lays in

<i>A Nest</i>	15	Nidus, i, m.
<i>An Egg</i>	15	Ovum, ii, n.
<i>batb</i>		

<i>A White</i>	Albūmen, īnis, m.
----------------	-------------------

<i>A Yolk</i>	[11	Vitellus, i, m.
---------------	-----	-----------------

<i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i>	1	Auceps, cūpis:
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Catcheth BIRDS with

<i>Birdlime</i>	2	Viscum, i, n.
-----------------	---	---------------

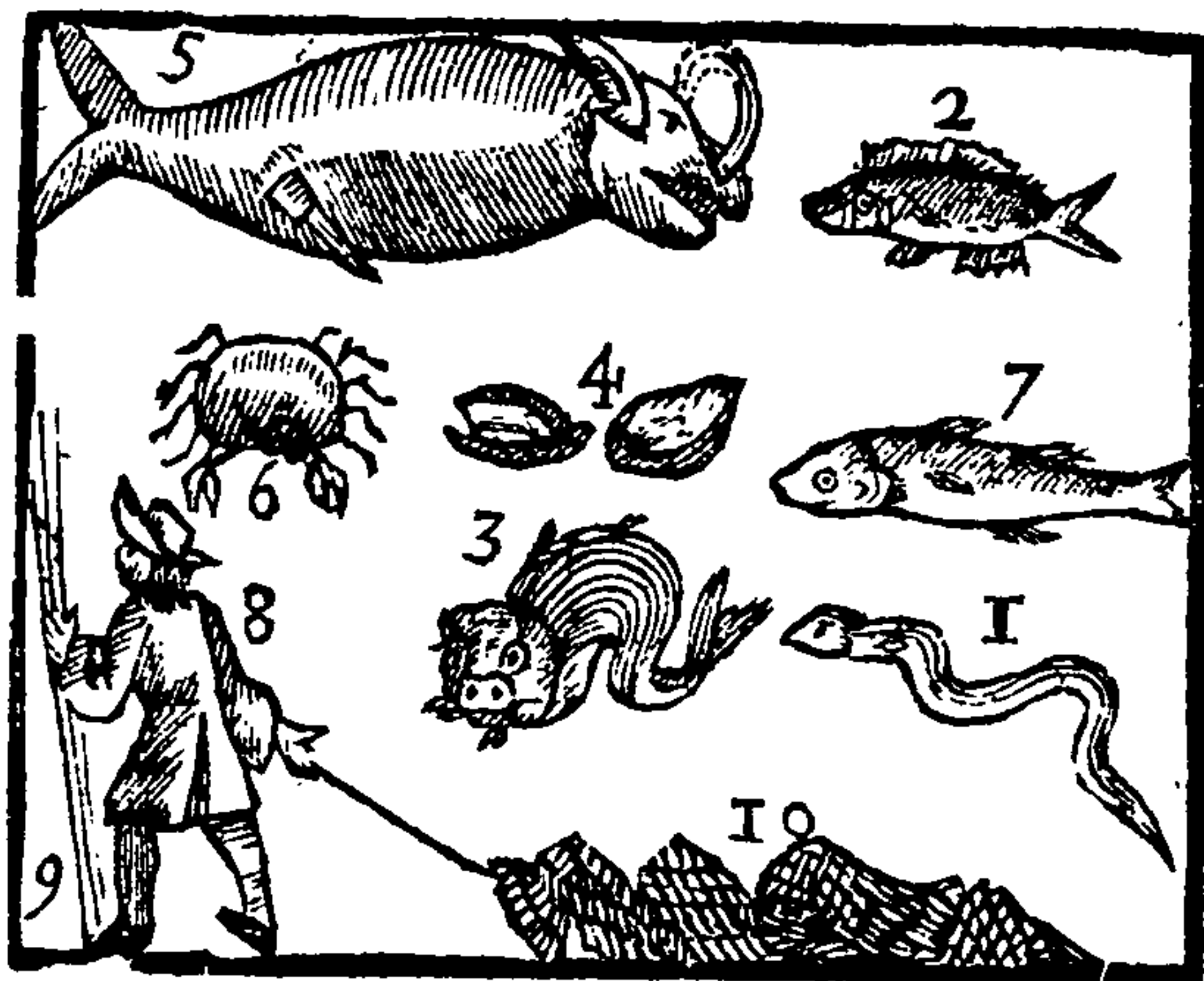
And puts them into

<i>A Cage or Aviary</i>	11	Aviārium, ii, n.
-------------------------	----	------------------

1 Also a Poulterer.

2 Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called Mistletoe or Misseldine.

VIII. Of FISHES.



River and Pond FISHES are

A *N Eel* 1
A Gudgeon

A Pearch 2

A Pike

A Tench

A *Nguilla*, æ, f.
Gōbius, ii, m.
Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
Perca, æ, f.
Lūnius, ii, m.
Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH are

A *Dolphin* 3
A Mullet
An Oyſter 4
A Whale 5

Delphīnus, i, m.
Mugil, īlis, m.
Oſtrēa, æ, f.
Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish 6
A Salmon

Cancer, i, m.
Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills

Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Instead of Feet they have

Fins

Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES have also

Scales

Squāma, æ, f.

FISH that are covered with

A Shell

Tesla, æ, f.

are called

Shell Fish

A Fisherman 8

Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.
Piscātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth FISH with

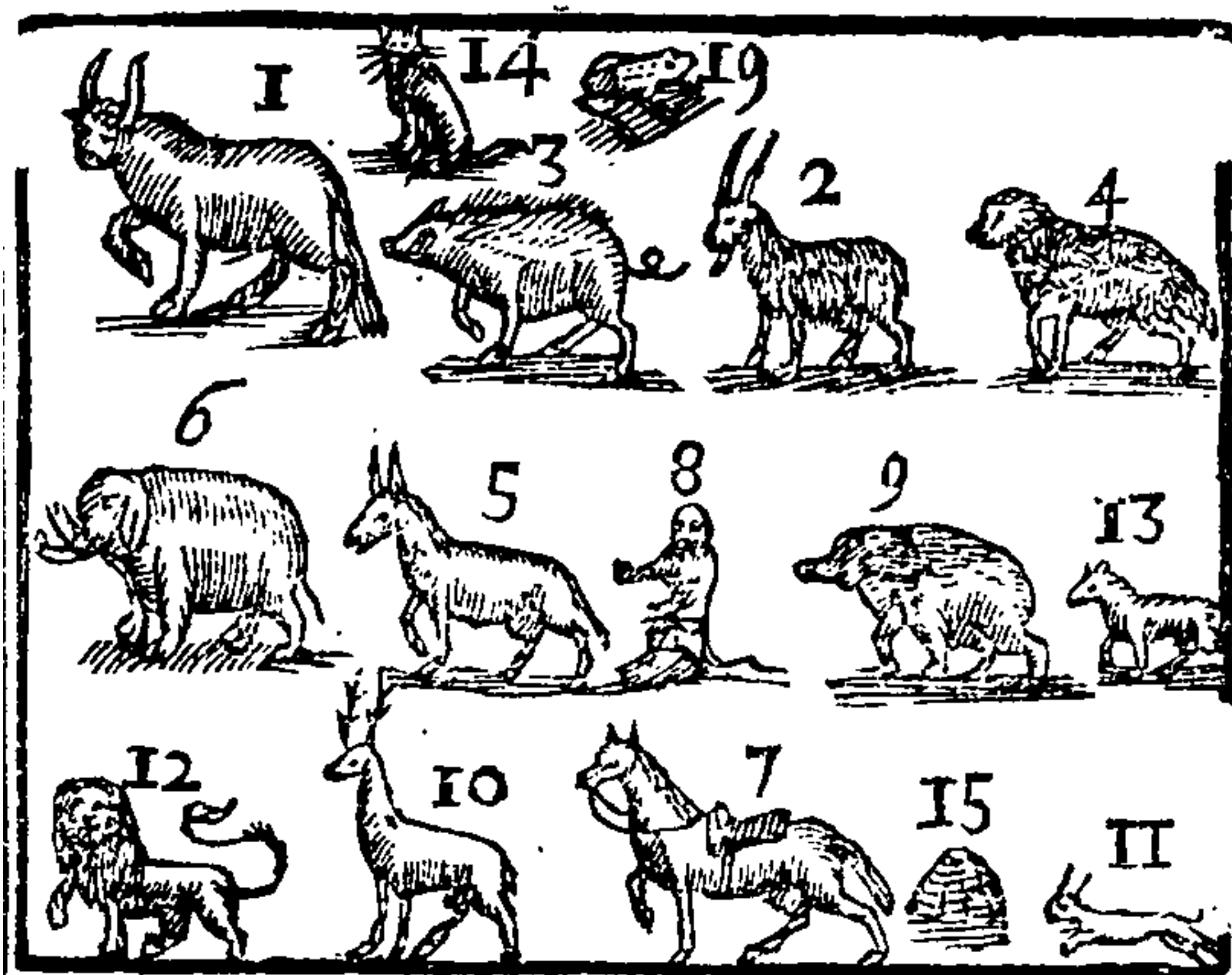
An Hook 9

A Net 10

Salt Fish is

Hāmus, i, m.
Rēte, is, n.
Salsāmentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-Footed B E A S T S.



Some are tame,

As

CATTLE

The labouring Beast

P *Ecus, ōris, m.*
Jumentum, i, n.

The Four Footed Creature which flieth from Men is called

Wild Beast

F *ēra, æ, f.*

Cattle is

All Sorts of Neat

x, Bull, or Cow

B *os, bōvis, m. & f.*

This is an Adjective, Bestia, or Pēcus being understood.

A Bull 1

| Taurus, i, m.

*Whose Female is**A Cow*

| Vacca, æ, f.

An He Goat 2

| Hircus, i, m.

A gelded Goat

| Căper, ri, m.

An Hog 3

| Porcus, i, m.

A Ram

| Ariēs, ětis, m.

*Whose Female is**A Sheep* 4

| Ovis, is, f.

*A Cow brings forth**A Calf*

| Vitŭlus, i, m.

*A Ram gelded is called**A Weather*

| Vervex, ěcis, m.

*A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called**An Heifer*

| Jŭvenca, æ, f.

A She Goat

| Căpra, æ, f.

*brings forth**A young Goat or Kid*

| Hoedus, i, m.

*A SHEEP brings forth**A Lamb*

| Agnus, i, m.

A Sow

| Sus, fuis, com.

*brings forth**A Pig*

| Porcellus, i, m.

*A Pig not gelded is called**A Boar Pig*

| Verres, is, m.

* Sus in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the word Swine is also in English ; but with this Difference, that Swine is used in both Numbers.

A Pig gelded is called

A Barrow Pig | ¹ Mājūlis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Afs	5		² Asīnus, i, m.
A Camel			Cāmēlus, i, m.
An Elephant	6		² Elēphas, antis, m.
An Horse	7		² Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare			² Equa, æ, f.
A Mule			Mulus, i, m.
			♂ Mula, æ, f.

To an Horse belong

A Bridle	7		Frænum, i, n.
A Saddle	7		² Ephippium, ii, n.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape	8		Sīmīus, ii, m.
			Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.
A Bear	9		Ursus, i, m.
A Wild Boar			² Aper, ri, m.
A Coney or Rabbit			Gūnīcūlus, i, m.
A Deer	10		² Dāma, æ, f.
A Fox			Vulpes, is, f.
An Hare or Stag			Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Hind			Cerva, æ, f.
which bringeth forth			
A Fawn			Hinnūlus, i, m.

¹ Porcus is understood

² The Male of this Creature is called a *Back*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

<i>An Hare</i>	11	Lēpus, ōris, m.
<i>An Hedge Hog</i>		Echīnus, i, m,
<i>A Lion</i>	12	Leo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

<i>A Lioness</i>	Lēxena, æ, f.
<i>A Leopard</i>	Pardus, i, m.
<i>A Mole</i>	Talpa, æ, d.
<i>Monkey or Marmoset</i>	Cercopīthēcus, i, m.
<i>An Ounce</i>	Lynx, cis, f.
<i>A Panther</i>	Panthēra, æ, f.
<i>A Porcupine</i>	Hystrix, icis, f.
<i>A Squirrel</i>	Scrūrus, i, m.
<i>A Tyger</i>	Tīgris, is, f.
<i>A Wolf</i>	Lūpus, i, m.

BEASTS that dwell about the House are

<i>A Dog or Bitch</i>	13	Cānis, is, com.
<i>A Cat</i>	14	Fēlis, is, f.
<i>A Mouse</i>	15	Mus, mūris, m.
<i>A Rat</i>		¹
<i>A Weasel</i>		Mustēla, æ, f.

A Mouse is taken in

<i>A Mouse Trap</i>	15	Muscīpūla, æ, f. Or,
		Muscīpūlum, i, n. Phæd.

Four Footed Beasts that live as well by Water as Land are

<i>A Beaver</i>	Fīber, ri.
<i>A Crocodile</i>	² Crōcōdīlus, i, m.
<i>A Frog</i>	Rāna, æ, f.
<i>A Tortoise</i>	Testūdo, inis, f.

¹ Commonly called *Sorex*.² It ought to be written *Corcodilus*.

A Number of small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.
is called

A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of Big CATTLE, as Oxen, &c. are called

An Herd | Armentum, i, n.

*A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-
ling, the Young of all
Beasts, is* | Cătŭlus, i, m.

BEASTS have (Some)

An Hoof | Ungŭla, æ, f.

An Horn | Cornu, n.

A Tail | Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin | Pellis, is, f.

An Hide | Tergus, ōris, n.

Any Skin or Leather is | Cōrium, ii, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Bristle | Sēta, æ, f.

Or Hair or Shag | Pīlus, i, m.

Or Wool | Lāna, æ, f.

A Fleece of Wool is | Vellus, ěris, n.

The BULL, Ox, and Cow, are remarkable for the Skin
hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dewlap | Pălĕar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

Snout or Trunk | Prōboscis, ĩdis, f.
| Or Prōmuscis.

The GOAT is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The HORSE is remarkable for his

Mane

| Jūba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Sewet or Tallow

| Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP is

A Shepherd

who bath

A Crook or Staff

A Scrip or Wallet

An Huntsman

bath

An Hunting-staff, or Pole

| Pastor, ōris, m.

| Pēdum, i, n.

| Pēra, æ, f.

| Vēnātor, oris, m.

| Vēnābūlum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

Cave or Den

into

A Pitfall

A Ditch

Or into

A Net

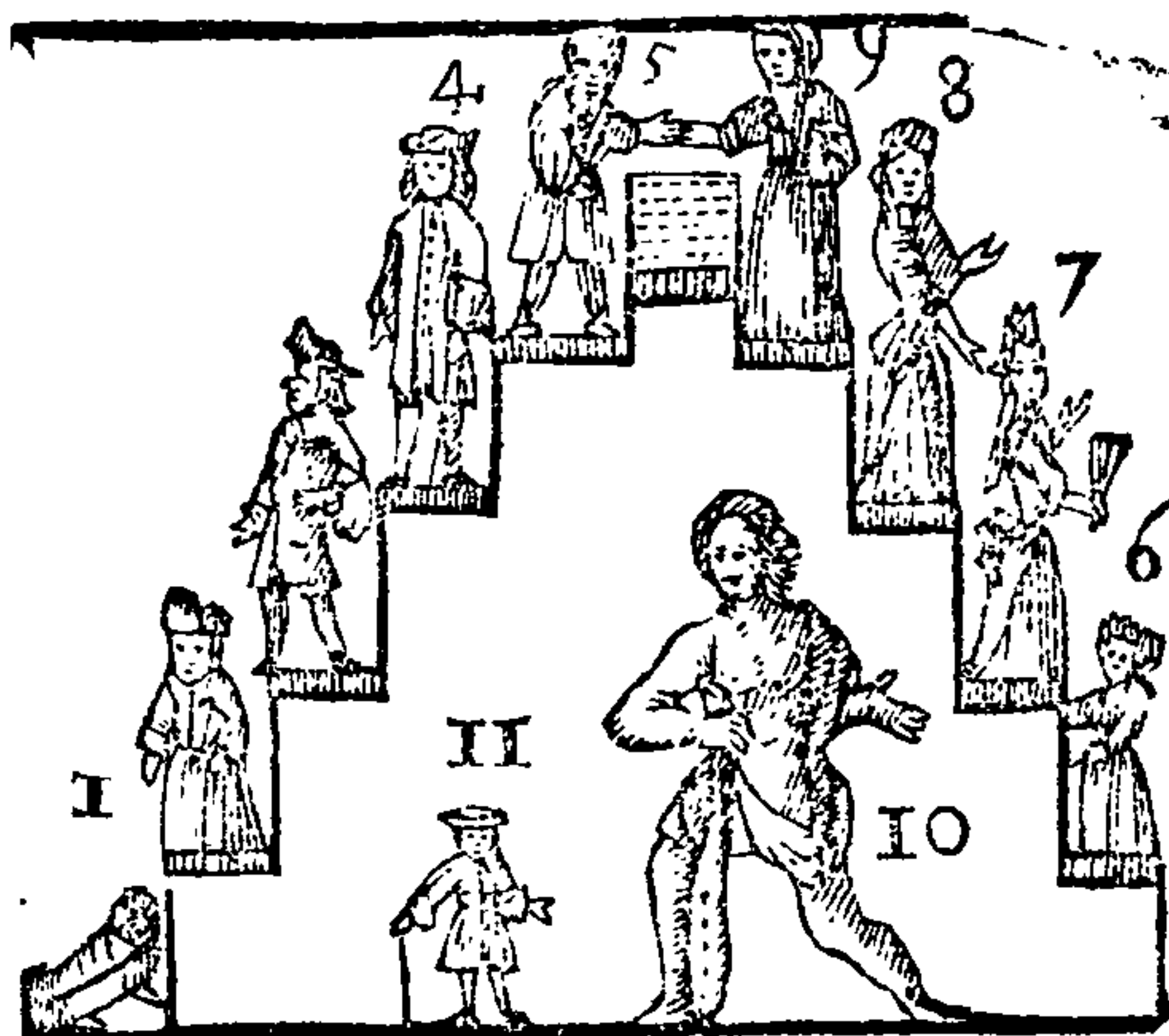
| Cāverna, æ, f.

| Fōvēa, æ, f.

| Scrobs, is, d.

| Cassis, is, m.

X. Of M A N, respecting his Age, or Kindred.



A MAN by his Age is first

A Babe, Infant, or Child
that cannot yet speak
then

A Boy or Lad 2

Afterwards a young Man 3

A grown Man 4

An Old Man 5

INfans, ntis.

Puer, ri, m.

Adolescens, ntis.

Vir, vīri, m.

Senex, fēnis.

¹ Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them ; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.

So in the other Sex there is

<i>An Infant or Babe</i>	1	Infans — — — —
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i>	6	Pŭella, æ, f.
<i>A Maid or Virgin</i>	7	Virgo, ĩnis, f.
<i>A grown Woman</i>	8	Mŭlier, ěris, f.
<i>An old Woman</i>		ˆAnus, us, f.

A Man by his KINDRED is

<i>A Father</i>	Păter, ris, m.
<i>A Grand Father</i>	ˆAvus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>	Fĭlius, ii, m.
<i>A Grand Child</i>	Nĕpos, ōtis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>	Frăter, tris, m.
<i>A Father in Law</i>	ˆŏcer, ěri, m.
<i>A Son in Law</i>	Gĕner, ěri, m.

The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

<i>A Step Father</i>	Vitrĭcus, i, m.
<i>A Step Son</i>	Privignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	Patrŭus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	ˆAvuncŭlus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

<i>A Nephew</i>	¹
<i>A Cousin German or a Father's Brother's Son</i>	² Pătrŭĕlis, is.

¹ *A Nephew is called Fĭlius Frătris, or Fĭlius Sŏrŏris.*

² *It is an Adjective, Frăter being understood.*

A Woman *by her* Kindred is

A Mother	Māter, tris, f.
A Grand Mother	Avia, æ, f.
A Daughter	Filia, æ, f.
A Grand Daughter	Nepotis, tis, f.
A Sister	Söror, öris, f.
A Mother-in-Law	Söcrus, us, f.
A Daughter-in-Law	Nücus, rus, f.
A Step-Mother	Növerca, æ, f.
A Step-Daughter	Privigna, æ, f.
A Niece	i

A Man *too big* is

A Giant	10	Gigas, antis, m.
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A Man *too little* is

A Dwarf	11	Bümilö, önis, m.
---------	----	------------------

Proper Names.

The Proper Names of Men are

Adam	Adāmus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Anthony	Antonius, ii, m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnus, i, m.
Charles	Cārölus, i, m.
Edward	Edvārdus, i, m.
George	Georgius, ii, m.
Henry	Henricus, i, m.
James	Jacōbus, i, m.
John	Joānes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

A Niece is called, Filia Frātris, or Filia Söröris.

Peter

*Peter**Richard**Robert**William*

Petrus, i, m.

Richardus, i, m.

Robertus, i, m.

Gulielmus, i, m.

*Proper Names of Women are**Ann**Catharine**Elizabeth**Eve**Hannah**Jane**Joan**Mary**Sarah**Susan*

Anna, æ, f.

Cāthārīna, æ, f.

Elizabētha, æ, f.

Eva, æ, f.

Hanna, æ, f.

Jāna, æ, f.

Joanna, æ, f.

Mariā, æ, f.

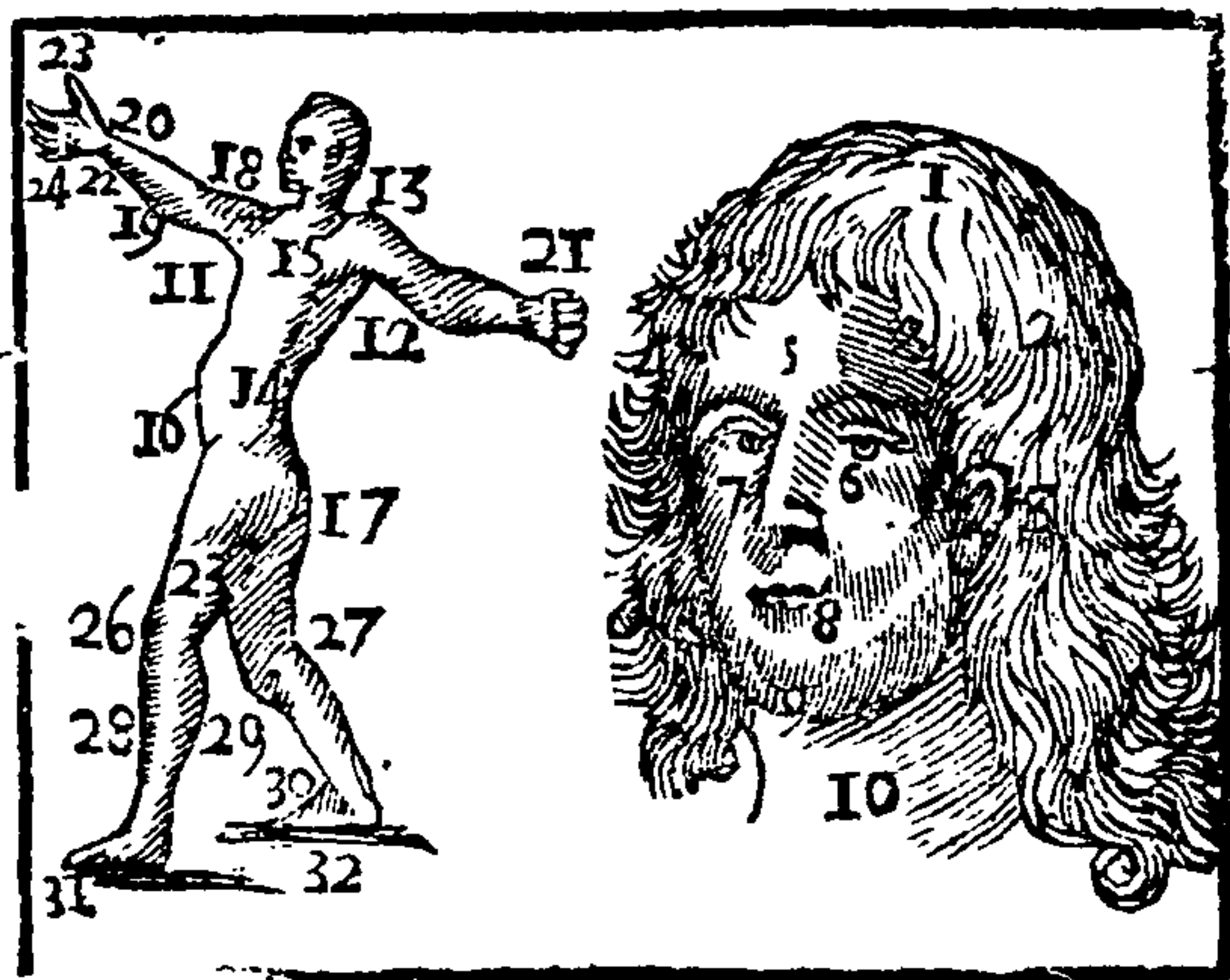
Sara, æ, f.

Sufanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.



XI. Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.



Parts of the BODY are

THE Head 1
The Trunk
A Limb

Caput, ūtis, n.
 Truncus, i, m.
 Artus, us, m.

On the HEAD are

The Hair 2

Crĭnis, is, m.

Or, Căpillis, i, m.

The Crown of the Head 1

Vertex, ūcis, m.

The Ear 3

Auris, is, f.

The Temples of the Head 4

Tempōra, um, pl. m.

The Face

Făcies, ei, f.

In the FACE are

<i>The Forehead</i>	5		Frons, tis, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>			Vultus, us, m.
<i>The Eye</i>	6		Oculus, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i>	7		Nāsus, i, m.
<i>The Mouth</i>	8		Os, ōris, n.
<i>The Chin</i>	9		Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE are

<i>The White of the Eye</i>		ⁱ
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>		Pūpilla, æ, f.

Out of the EYE cometh

<i>A Tear</i>		Lāchryma, æ, f.
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The NOSE hath two

<i>Nostrils</i>		Nāres, ūm, pl. f.
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To the MOUTH belong

<i>The Lip</i>		Lābium, ii, n.
		Or Lābrum, i, n.
<i>The Outer-Cheek</i>		Gēna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH are

<i>The Gum</i>		Gingiva, æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>		Pālātum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek</i> [Mouth]		Bacca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>		Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chap</i>		Faux, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>		Guttur, ūris, n.

ⁱ Called *Album Oculi*.

Between

Between the Head and Trunk is

The Neck 10 | *Collum, i.*

Parts of the Neck are

The fore Part or the Throtle | *Jūgūlum, i, n.*

The binder Part

Or the Nape or Crag | *Cervix, cis, f.*

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet | *Gūla, æ, f.*

*That Part that lies betwixt the bottom of the Neck, and
reaches to the Ribs, is called*

The Chest | *Thōrax, ācis, m.*

Whose fore Part is

The Breast | *Pectus, ōris, n.*

The binder Part is

The Back | *Tergum, i, n.*

where are

The Shoulder 13 | *Hūmērus, i, m.*

The Mid-Back | *Dorsum, i, n.*

The Side 14 | *Lātus, ĕris, n.*

In the Breast is

The Bosom 15 | *Sinus, us, m.*

The Dug | *Mamma, æ, f.*

which hath

A Nipple | *Pāpilla, æ, f.*

Under the Breast are

The Belly | *Venter, ris, m.*

The Navel | *Umbilicus, i, m.*

Below which are

The lower Belly | *Abdōmen, ĩnis, b.*

The Groin | *Inguen, ĩnis, n.*

In

In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are

The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech | Or Pōdex, ĩcis, m.
| Anus, i. m.

Whose two Sides are called

The Buttocks | Nātes, ĩum, pl. f.

Of the Limbs.

*The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow
is called*

The Arm 18 | Brāchĭum, ii, n.

The Place where we bend our ARM is called

The Elbow 19 | Cŭbĭtus, i, m.

*The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is
called*

The Fore-Arm | ²
The Wrist 20 | Lācertus, i, m.

*All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends of
the Fingers is called*

The Hand | Mānus, us, f.

The HAND being closed is

The Fist 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

The HAND being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, æ, f.

² Called Carpus, i, m.

Parts of the HANDS are

The Thumb	23	Pollex, ĭcis, m.
The Finger	24	Dīgītus, i, m.

On the FINGER is

A Nail		Unguis, is, m.
below		
The Hip, or Haunch		Coxa, æ, f.
is		Or, Coxendix, ĭcis, f.
The Thigh	25	Fēmūr, oris, n.
which reaches to		
The Knee	26	Gěnu, n. Undeclined.

The back Part of the KNEE is

The Ham	27	Pōples, ĭcis, m.
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The Part from the KNEE to the ANCLE is

The Leg		Crus, crūris, n.
---------	--	------------------

The back Part of the LEG is

The Calf of the Leg	29	Sūra, æ, f.
The Foot is	30	Pes pēdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT is called

The Instep	30	²
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The under Part of the FOOT is called

The Sole of the Foot	32	Planta, æ, f.
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The FOOT hath

A Toe		³
		Hallux, ūcis, m.
The great Toe is	31	Or, Hallus, i, m.

² Called Tarsus, i, m.³ Called Digitus Pedis.

In which PARTS are

<i>Skin</i>	Cūtis, is, f.
<i>Flesh</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sine-w</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat or Grease</i>	Adeps, ipis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, ossis, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the BONES is

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, inis. f.
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The inward Parts of the Body are

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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In the HEAD is

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērēbrum, i, n.
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In the BREAST are

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor cōrdis, n.
<i>The Lungs or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, n.

In the BELLY is

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
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In which are

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventricūlus, i, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the Sto-</i>	Stōmachus, i, m.
<i>The Guts</i> [mach	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The

*The greatest Part of the GUTS is covered with
A Cawl* | Omentum, i, n.

*On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth
The Liver* | Jecur, ōris, n.
| Or, jecinōris.

As on the Left Side lieth

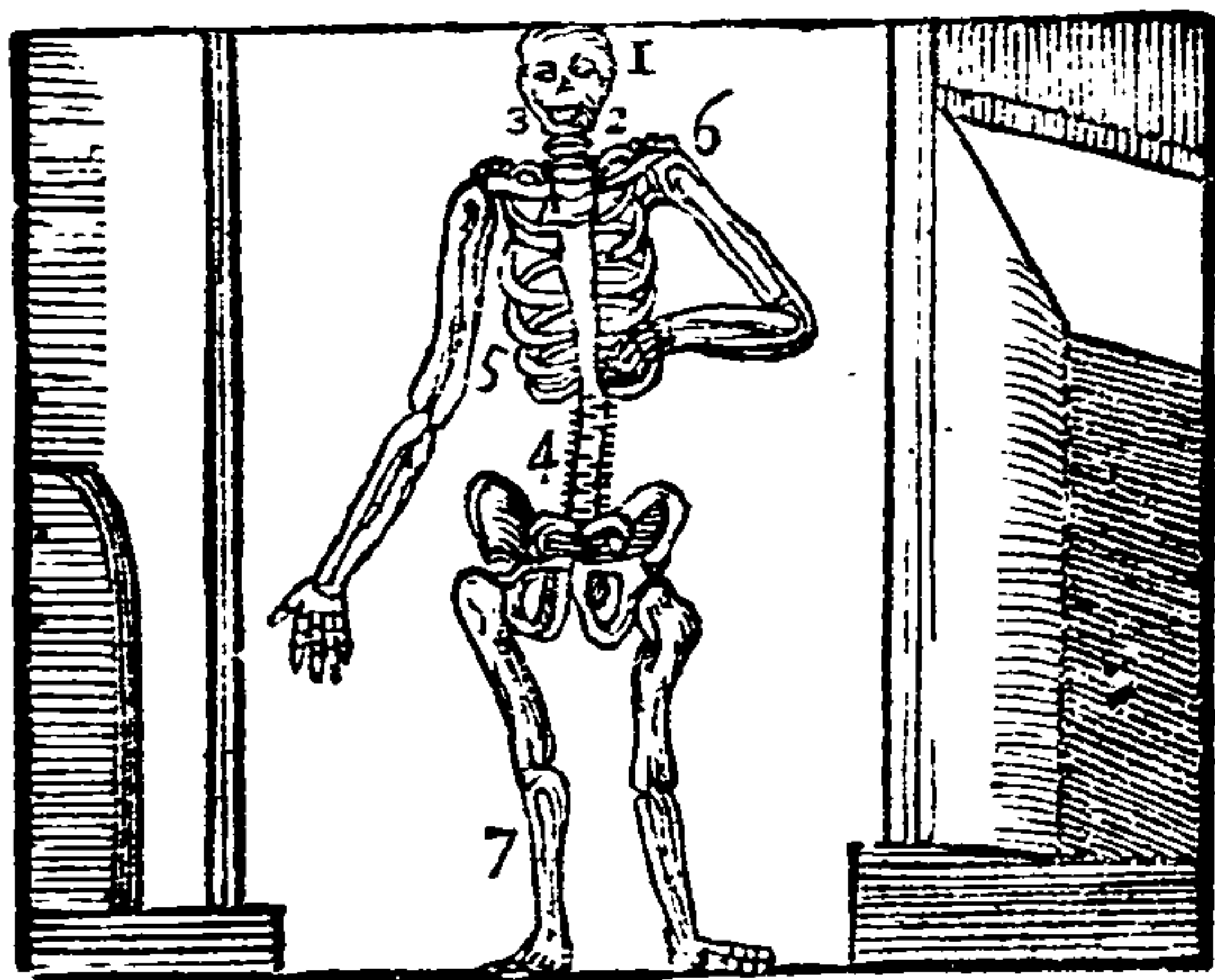
The Spleen, or Milt | Splen, ēnis, m.

Then there are

The two Reins, or Kidneys | Ren, rēnis, m.
And the Bladder (of Piss) | Vēsica, æ, f.



XII. Of the B O N E S.



The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300 ;
divided into the BONES of the Head, of the Body,
and of the Limbs.

The Bones of the Head are

T HE Skull 1	C Rānium, ii, m.
The Cheek Bone 2	Maxilla, æ, f.
Or Jaw Bone	Or, Māla, æ, f.
With 32 Teeth 3	Dens, tis, m.

BONES of the Body are

The Back Bone 4	1
which hath 34	
Joints, or turning Bones	Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
24 Ribs 5	Costæārum, pl. f.
And the 2 Shoulder Blades 6	Scāpūla, æ, f.
The Shin-Bone is 7	Tībīa, æ, f.

1 Spina Dorſi.

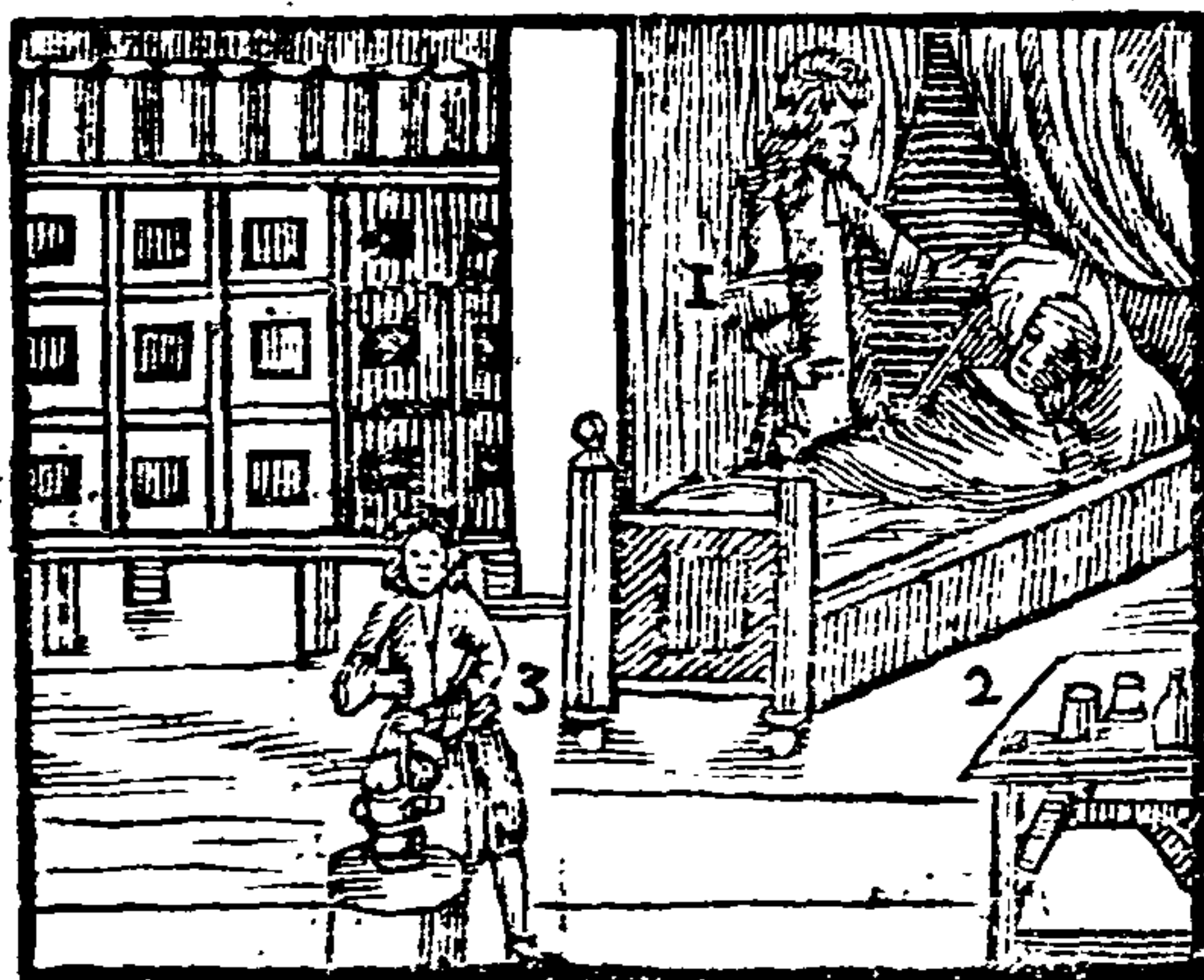
The Humours of the Body are

Blood	Sanguis, īnis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm	Pituita, æ, f.
Choler	Bilis, is, f.
Melancholy	'
Excrements, or Unclean- nesses to be cast out of the Body, are	Excrementa, orum, pl.
Sweat	Sudor, ōris, m.
Spittle	Saliva, æ, f.
Snot	Mucus, i, m.
Piss, or Urine	Urina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, ōris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, ōris, m.

■ Bilis Atra.



XIII. Of D I S E A S E S.



The BODY is subject to

A *Wound.*
A Sore, or Ulcer
A Disease
Death

V *Ulnus, ěris, n.*
Ulcus, ěris, n.
Morbus, i, m.
Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is caused by

A Stroke
A Stripe or Blow
A Wale on the Flesh after
Whipping is

Plāga, æ, f.
Verber, ěris, n.
Vibex, ĩcis, f.

After a Wound is cured there remains

A Scar

Cicātrix, ĩcis, f.

D I S E A S E S *are*

<i>A Consumption</i>	Tābes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>	Tuffis, is, f.
<i>An Hydropsy</i> <i>Or Dropsy</i>	Hydrops, ōpis, m.
<i>The Fever or Ague</i>	Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Gout</i>	' Pōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Itch</i>	Scābies, ei, f.
<i>Madness</i>	Insānia, æ, f.
<i>The Plague</i>	Pestis, is, f.
<i>The Stone</i>	Calcūlus, i, m.
<i>The Physician</i> I	Mēdicus, i, m.

For the curing of D I S E A S E S *gives*

<i>Physick</i> 2	Mēdicīna, æ, f.
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He doth also sell

<i>A Medicine</i>	Mēdicamen, nis, n.
<i>Or a Remedy</i>	Or Rēmēdum, ii, n.
<i>Poyson</i>	Vēnēnum, i, n.
<i>An Ointment</i>	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no D I S E A S E, *there is*

<i>Health or Welfare</i>	Sālus, ūtis, f.
<i>Strength</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.

This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the Gout in any Part.

XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

M A N is

A MIND
Reason
WILL

MENS, tis, f.
or, ANĪMUS, i, m.
RĀTIŌ, ōnis, f.
VŌLUNTAS, ātis, f.

*The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND
are*

Love
Hatred
Joy
Pleasure
Hope
Desire
Fear
Dread
Shame
Anger
Or Rage
Envy

Amor, ōnis, m.
Odium, ii, n.
Gaudium, ii, n.
Vŏluptas, ātis, f.
Spes, ei, f.
Dēnērĭum, ii, n.
Tĭmor, ōnis, m.
Mētus, us, m.
Fūdor, ōri, m.
Ira, æ, f.
Fūror, ōnis, m.
Invidiā, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or
Hunger

| Fāmes. is, f.

With Want of Drink, or
Thirst

| Sĭtis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth
Leanness

| Mācies, ei, f.

Men have

<i>Power, or Force</i>	Vis, is, f.
<i>Help, or Means</i>	Ops, ōpis, f.
<i>Aid</i>	Auxilium, ii, n.
<i>A Custom, or Manner to do</i>	Mos, ōris, m.
<i>A Work</i>	Opus, ĕris, n.
<i>A Charge</i>	Mūnus, ĕris, n.
<i>Business</i>	Nĕgōtium, ii, n.
<i>Duty, or Office</i>	Offīcium, ii, n.

Which should be done with

<i>Counsel</i>	Consilium, ii, n.
<i>Art, or Skill</i>	Ars, tis, f.
<i>Care</i>	Cūra, æ, f.
<i>Study</i>	Stūdium, ii, n.
<i>Labour</i>	Lābor, ōris, m.
<i>Faithfulness</i>	Fīdes, ei, f.
<i>From Delay</i>	Mōra, æ, f.
<i>to do these Things cometh</i>	
<i>Loss or Damage</i>	Damnum, i, n.



XV. Of MEATS *and* DRINKS.

For the Maintenance of the BODY there is

Provision or Plenty
Food or MEAT
DRINK

*All Manner of Provisions
of MEAT and DRINK
for Men, is called
Food, or any Thing that
is eaten with Bread
(especially Fish) is*

C-Opia, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Pōtus, us, m.

Pēnus, i, or us, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, ii, n.

For EATING there is

Bread	Pānis, is, m.
Butter	Butyrum, i, n.
Cheese	Cāsēus, i, m.
<i>Besides what</i>	
<i>The Butcher</i>	Lānūs, ii, m.
<i>Sells in</i>	
<i>The Shambles</i>	Mācellum, i, n.
Beef	2

Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
<i>A Gammon of Bacon with</i>	
<i>the Leg on, is</i>	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating

<i>A Pudding</i>	Fartum, i, n.
<i>A Cake</i>	Plācenta, æ, f.
<i>Pottage or Broth</i>	Jus, jūris, n.
<i>Pap or Water-gruel</i>	Puls, pultis, f.

The Romans expressed the Names of Butcher's Meat by two Words, as

1 Beef	Cāro Būbūla
Or, Oxe's Flesh	
Lamb	Cāro Agnīna
Or, Lamb's Flesh	
Mutton	Cāro "Ovina
Or, Sheep's Flesh	
Pork	Cāro Sūilla
Or, Hog's Flesh	
Veal	Cāro Vītūlīna
Or, Calf's Flesh	
2 Venison	Cāro Fērīna

2 Flesh taken by Hunting.

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce**Men use**Oil**Vinegar*

Pulmentum, i, n.

Or, Palmentarium, ii, n.

Condimentum, i, n.

Olĕum, i, n.

Acĕtum, i, n.

*Eating a Meal is**A Breakfast**A Dinner* 1*A common Supper**A Bever, or, Afternoon's
Lunchion*

Jentaculum, i, n.

Prandium, ii, n.

Cæna, æ, f.

Mĕrenda, æ, f.

*For DRINKING there is**Ale, or Beer* 2*Wine* 3*which hath**Dregs, or Lees**At a Feast* 4*Or a Banquet**A Guest* 5*eats of**Daintie, or good Cheer**A Mess or Dish of Meat**born to the Table**A Mis-sel or Mouthful, is*

Cervicia, æ, f.

Vinum, i, n.

Fæx, fæcis, f.

Convivium, ii, n.

E ūm, i, n.

Hospes, ĭtis, m. & f.

Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.

Daps, dāpis, f.

Ferculum, i, n.

Bucca, æ, f.

*Bread is made by**A Baker*

Pistor, ōris, m.

*Meat is dressed by**A Cook**in**A Cook's Shop*

Cōquus, i, m.

ŏpīna, æ, f.

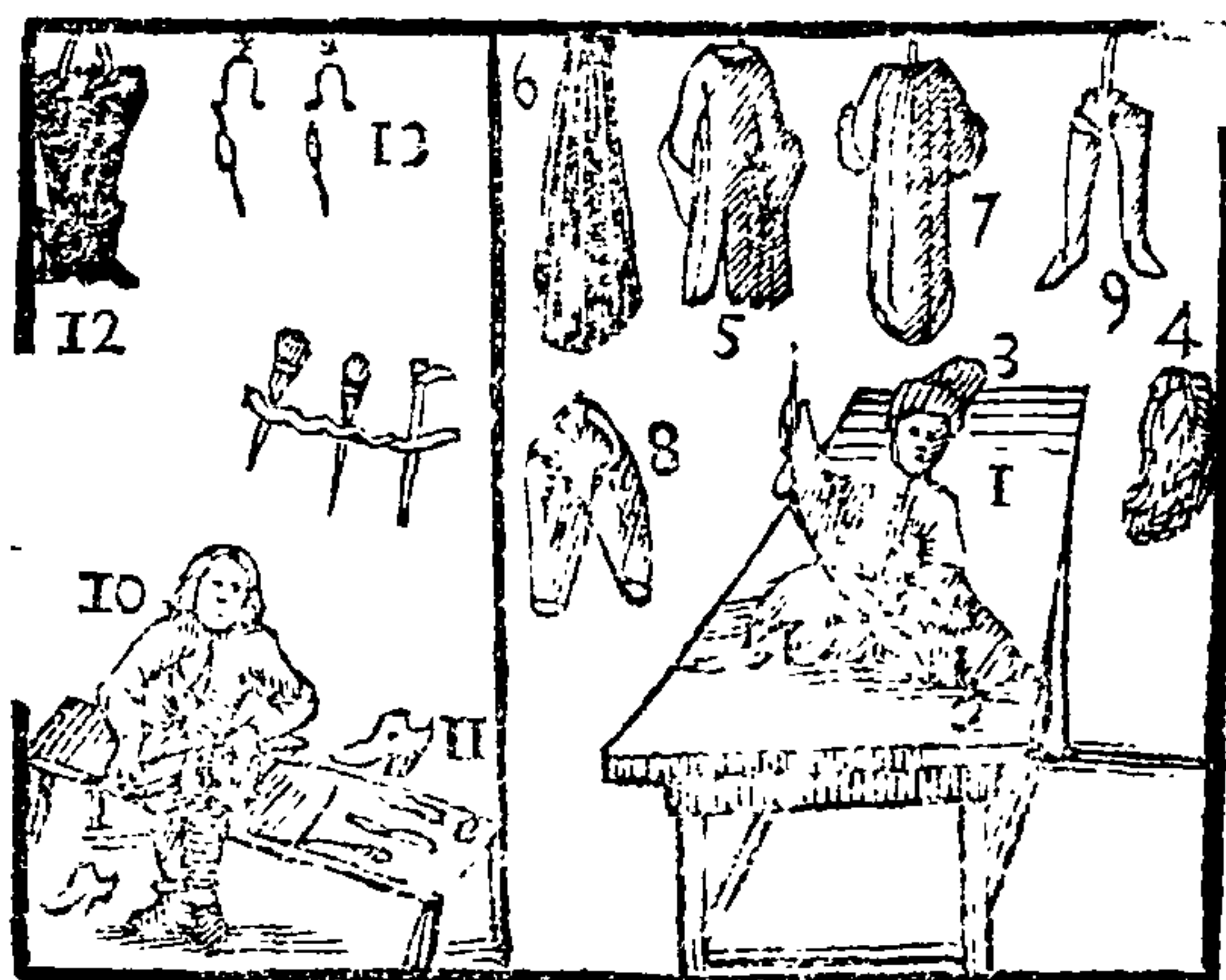
* These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterwards used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

*A Vintner or Alehouse Man
 selleth Wine, or Ale
 in
 A Tavern or Alehouse*

Caupo, ōnis, m.

Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI. Of APPAREL.



For CLOATHING of the Body.

THE Taylor 1
 maketh with
 Thread
 and a Needle
 of
 Cloth 2
 a Garment

Artor, ōnis, m.

Filum, i, n.

Foculus, us, f.

Pannus i, m.

Veſtis, is, f.

On the HEAD is worn

<i>An Hat or Cap</i>	3	¹ Pīlĕum, i, n. Or, Pīlĕus, i, m. Or, Gălĕrus, i, m.
<i>A Peruke or Perriwig</i>	4	Călĕndrum, i, n.

About the BODY is worn

<i>A Close Coat</i>		Tŭnica, æ, f.
<i>A Great Coat</i>		Lăcerna, æ, f.
<i>A Riding Coat</i>	5	Pĕnŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Cloak</i>	6	Pallĭum, ii, n.
<i>A Gown</i>	7	Tōga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

<i>Breeches</i>	8	² Fĕmōrālĭa, um, pl. n.
<i>Stockings</i>	9	Tĭbĭālĭa, um, pl. n.
<i>are tied with</i>		
<i>A Garter</i>		Periscĕlis, idis, f.

¹ The *Romans* ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Publick Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gălĕrus, &c.

² The *Romans* in no respect differed more from the Modern Drefs, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with filken Scarfs, or *Fasces*, which from the Parts to which they are applied, they called Fĕmōrālĭa, Tĭbĭālĭa.

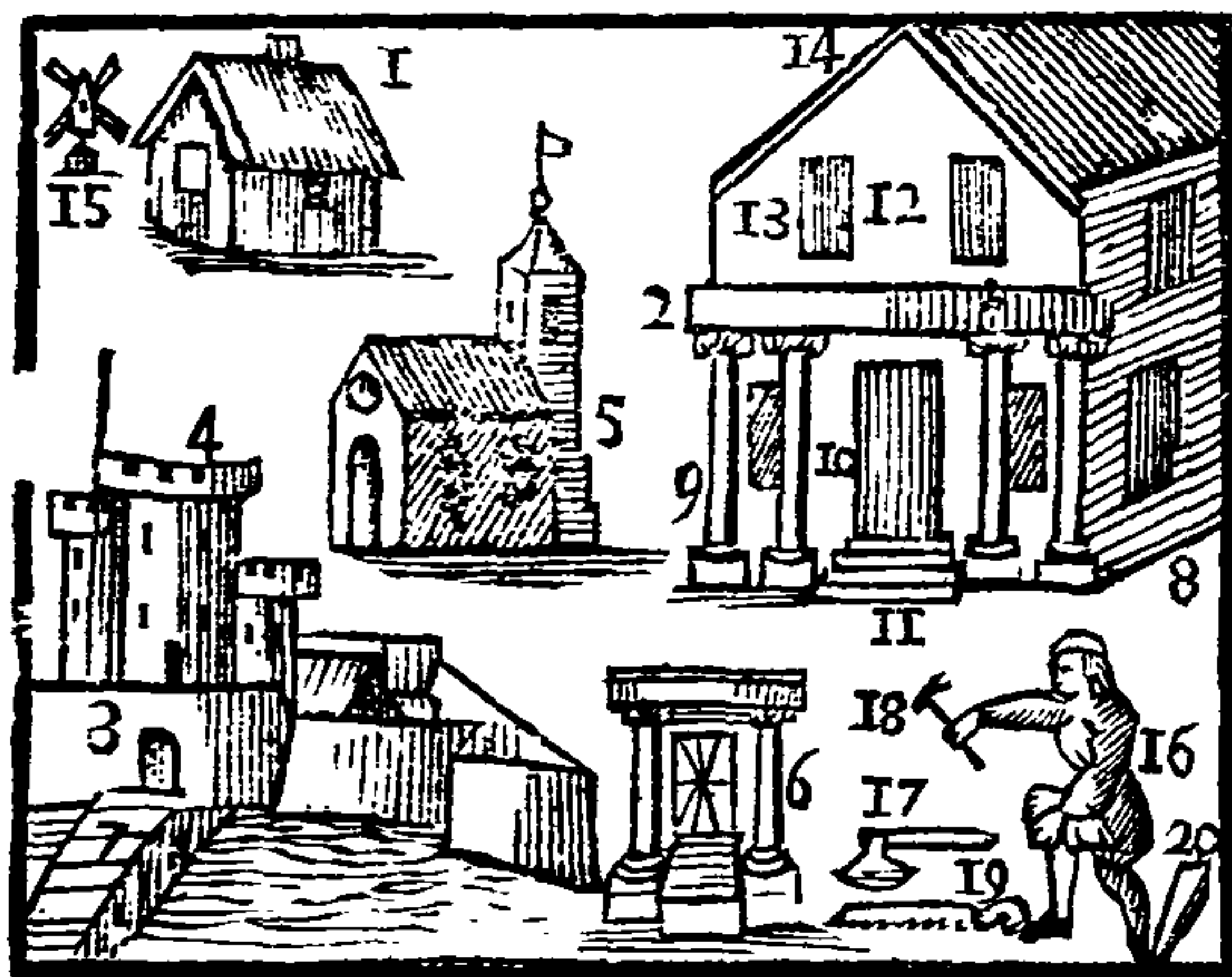
<i>A Shoemaker</i> <i>maketh</i>	Sūtor, ōris, m.
<i>A Shoe</i> 11	Calceus, i, m.
<i>A Buskin, or High Shoe</i>	Cōthurnus, i, m.
<i>A Sock</i>	Soccus, i, m.
<i>A Slipper</i>	¹ Crēpida, æ, f.
<i>A Boot, or Greave</i> 21	Ocrēa, æ, f.
<i>A Spur is</i> 13	Calcar, āris, n.
<i>A Button or Buckle</i>	Fībŭla, æ, f.
<i>Shoe String or Shoe</i> <i>Latchet</i>	Corrīgia, æ, f.
<i>String or Point</i>	Līgŭla, æ, f.
<i>Girdle</i>	Cingŭlum, i, n.
<i>A Fillet</i>	Vitta, æ, f.
<i>A thin Sash</i>	Fascia, æ, f.
<i>Or, Swadling Band</i>	

On the FINGER is put

<i>A Ring</i>	Annŭlus, i, m.
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¹ This is supposed to be the same with the Sōlēa, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



A *Building*,

Æ *Des, is, f.*

Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as

An House

A Cat, or Cottage 1

Dōmus, us, & i, f.

Căsa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace 2

A Fort, or Castle 3

A Tower 4

Pălătium, ii, n.

Arx, cis, f.

Turris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple 5

An Alter 6

Templum, i, n.

Ara, æ, f.

Or, Altāre, is, n.

For

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health.

<i>A Stove</i>	Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagno</i>	Balneum, i, n.

For selling of Goods in there is

<i>A Shop</i>	Offīcina, æ, f.
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For Passage they make

<i>A Way</i>	Vīa, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>	Callis, is, m.

For Walking in there is

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, us, m.
<i>A Court or Yard</i>	Atrium, ii, n.

For Passage over the Water there is

<i>A Bridge</i> 7	Pons, tis, m.
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For Passage for foul Water there is

<i>A Common Shore</i>	Clōāca, æ, f.
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In a Building there is

<i>A Wall</i> 8	Pārēs, ētis, m.
<i>A Column or Pillar</i>	Cōlumna, æ, f.
<i>A Chink, or Cranny</i>	Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>	Angūlus, i, m.

Parts of the House are

<i>The Gate</i>	Jānua, æ, f.
<i>Or, the Outer Door</i> 10	Fōres, ium, f.
<i>The Door</i>	Ostium, ii, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>	Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

<i>The Threshold of the Door</i>	Limen, inis:
<i>into</i>	
<i>The Hall</i>	Aula, æ, f.

<i>The Dining Room</i>	Triclīnium, ii, n.
<i>The Inner Room</i>	Conclāve, is, n.
<i>The Kitchen</i>	Cūlina, æ, f.
<i>Near which is</i>	
<i>The Buttery, or Store-house</i>	Promatūarium, ii, n.
<i>A Closet, or Place for the</i>	Armārium, ii, n.
<i>keeping of any Thing in.</i>	
<i>By a Step or Stair</i>	Grādus, us, m.
<i>you go into</i>	
<i>The Bed Chamber</i>	Cūbiculum, i, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Study</i>	Mūsēum, i, n.
<i>The Upper Room</i> 12	Coenācūlum, i, n.

A Room bath

<i>A Roof or Arch</i>	¹ Cāmēra, æ, f. Or, Fornix, icis, f.
<i>An Hearth, or Fire-place</i>	² Cānīmus, i, m. Or, Fōcus, i, m.

On the Outside of the House appears

<i>A Balcony or Gallery</i>	³ Pergūla, æ, f.
<i>The Window</i> 13	Fēnestra, æ, f.
<i>The Roof of the House</i> 14	Tectum, i, n.
<i>The Ridge or Top</i>	Culmen, inis, n. Or, Fastīgium, ii, n.

¹ Quid? Cum Pīenis excerpens Semina pomis
Gaudes, si Cameram percussisti forte. *Horace.*

² See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

³ Pergūla is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

An House is supported by

A Beam of the House

A Rafter

| Trabs, is, f.

| Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

A Post

A Hinge

A Chain

A Bar, or Bolt

A Lock

| Postis, is, m.

| Cardo, ĩnis, d.

| Cătēna, æ, f.

| Obex, ĩcis, d.

| Or, Pessŭlus, i.

| Sĕra, æ, f.

Which is opened by

A Key

| Clāvis, is, f.

Under the House is

A Cellar

| Cella, æ, f.

Out-Houses are

A Stall or Stable

in which is

A Crib or Manger

A Mill 15

A Privy, or House of Of-

A Well

(fice

| Stăbŭlum, i, m.

| Præsĕpe, is, n.

| Mōla, æ, f.

| Flōrică, æ, f.

| Pŭtĕus, i, m.

A Company of Houses are

A Street or Row

A Town

A City

| Vĭcus, i, m.

| Oppĭdum, i, n.

| Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

A Gate

A Wall

Or Walls

| Porta, æ, f.

| Mŭrus, i, m.

| Mœnia, um. pl. n.

62 The L O N D O N

*A Market, or Place where
Courts are kept* | *Fōrum, i, n,*

A Building is made by

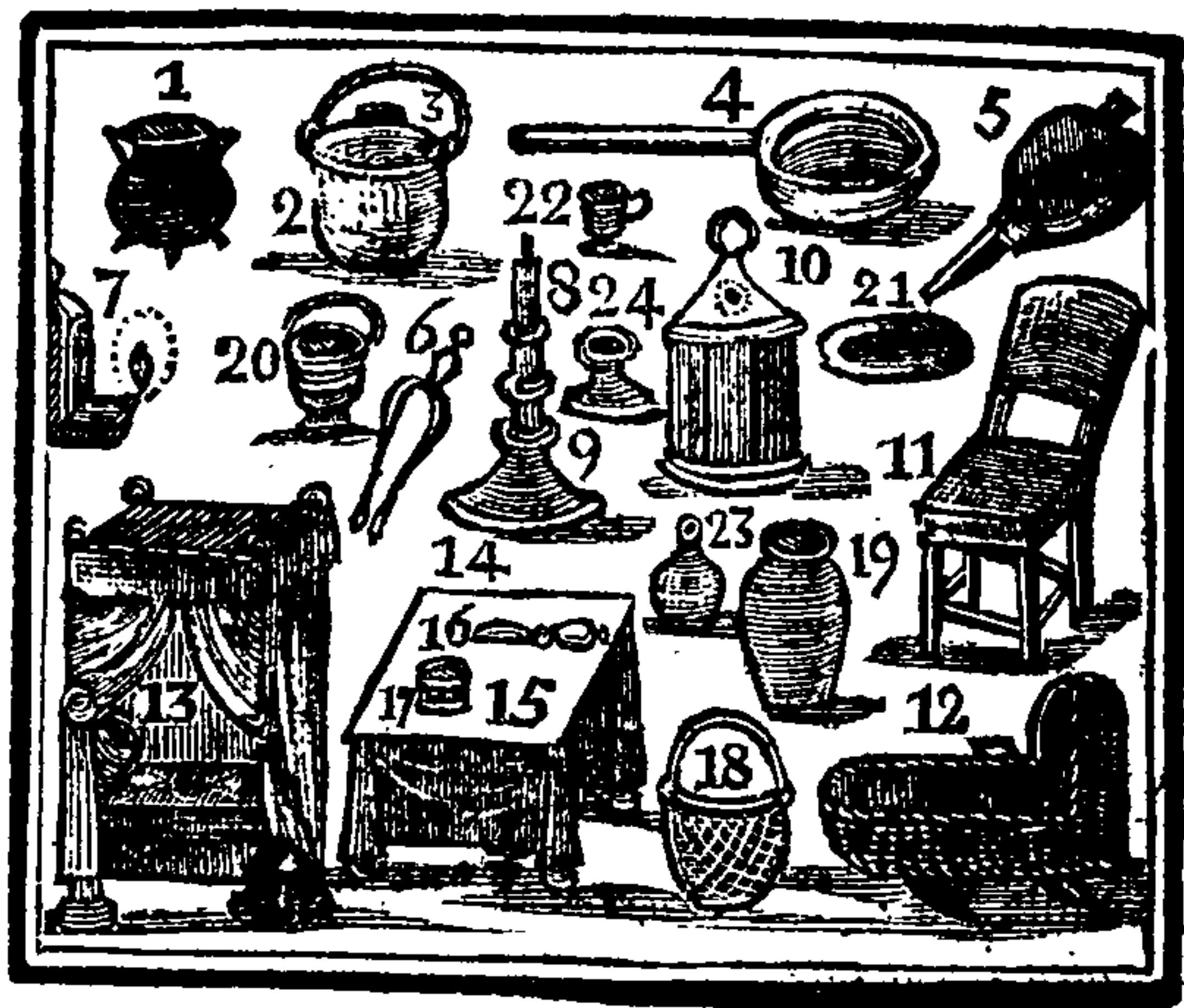
<i>A Workman</i> 16 <i>who cutteth</i>	<i>Fāber, ri, f.</i>
<i>A Plank</i>	<i>Planca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Board</i> <i>with an</i>	<i>Tābula, æ, f.</i>
<i>Ax, or hatchet</i> 17 <i>He useth also</i>	<i>Sēcūris, is, f.</i>
<i>An Hammer, or Mallet</i> 18	<i>Mallēus, i, m.</i>
<i>A saw</i> 19	<i>Serra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A File</i>	<i>Līma, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Wedge</i> 20	<i>Cuneus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Square</i>	<i>Norma, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Crow, or Bar</i>	<i>Vectis, is, m.</i>
<i>Gle</i>	<i>Glūten, īnis, n.</i>
<i>A Nail, or Pin</i>	<i>Clāvus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Brick is</i>	<i>Lāter, ĕris, m.</i>

A Smith worketh Iron upon

An Anvil | *Incus, ūdis, f.*

¹ This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called

FURNITURE, or
HOUSEHOLD STUFF
*A whole Set of any Things
whereby one is furnish-
ed, is*

S^Upellex, Œilis, f.

¹ Instrūmentum, i, n.

¹ Boves, Jumenta & Instrūmentum, Rusticum,
Phædrus, L. 4. v. 24.

For dressing of Viſuals there are

<i>A Pot</i>	1		Olla, æ, f.
<i>A Caldron, or Kettle</i>	2		Lēbes, ētis, m.
<i>which bath</i>			
<i>A Cover or Lid</i>	3		Opercūlum, i, n.
<i>A Frying Pan</i>	4		Sartāgo, īnis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i>	5		Follis, is, m.
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For taking up of Coals

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i>	6		Forceps, ĩpis, d.
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For giving of Light there are

<i>A Lamp or Light</i>	7		Lūcerna, æ, f.
			Or Lampas, ādis, f.
<i>A Flamboy or Torch</i>			Fax, fācis, f.
<i>A Candle</i>	8		Candēla, æ, f.
<i>Which is put into</i>			
<i>A Candlestick</i>	9	[10	Candēlābrum, i, n.
<i>Or Lantborn, or Lantern</i>			Lāterna, æ, f.

For fitting upon there is

<i>A Seat</i>			Sēdes, is, f.
<i>A Stool</i>			Sella, æ, f.
<i>A Foot-stool, or low Seat</i>			Scābellum, i, n.
<i>A Bench or Form</i>			Scāmnum, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on there are

<i>A Chair</i>	11		Cāthēdra, æ, f.
<i>A Cushion</i>			Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on there are

<i>A Cradle</i>	12		Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.
<i>A Bed</i>			Lectus, i, m.

For putting Things upon there are

<i>A Table</i> 14	<i>Menſa, æ, f.</i>
<i>on which are put</i>	
<i>A Table-cloth</i> 15	<i>Mantile, is, n.</i>
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>	<i>Mappa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Carpet</i>	<i>Tāpes, ētis, m.</i>

For cutting of Things there is

<i>A Knife</i> 16	<i>Culter, tri, m.</i>
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There are for keeping and carriage of Things

<i>A Veſſel</i>	<i>Vas, vaſis, n.</i>
<i>A Sheath or Caſe</i>	<i>Thēca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Sack or Bag</i>	<i>Saccus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Purſe</i>	<i>Crūmēna, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>	<i>Vāgīna, æ, f.</i>

Such Veſſels as ſerve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood are

<i>A Box</i> 17	<i>Pyxis, ūdis, f.</i>
<i>A Coſſer or Cheſt</i>	<i>Arca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Deſk</i>	<i>Scrinīum, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Baſket</i> 18	<i>Corbis, is, d.</i>

Veſſels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and ſerved for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

<i>A Jar</i> 19	<i>Dēlīum, ii, n.</i>
<i>A great Wine Veſſel</i>	¹ <i>Cadus, i, m.</i>
<i>Another ſomething leſs than the Cadus</i>	² <i>Amphōra, æ, f.</i>

¹ Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin ; (that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts)

² This ſome reckon to have been about the Bignefs of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small Vessels for holding of Water, are

<i>A Pitcher</i>		Urcēus, i, m.
<i>A Butcher, or Pail</i>	20	Sīŭla, æ, f.

*Vessels that are for the holding Meats and Broths
are*

<i>A Dish</i>	21	Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>		Pătēna, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>		

Drinking Vessels are

<i>Any kind of Cup</i>	22	Pōcŭlum, i, n.
<i>Bowl or Goblet</i>		Pătēra, æ, f.
<i>A Pot with a hairy Belly</i>		Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or a Bottle</i>	23	
<i>A drinking Glass</i>	*	
<i>Any Thing to hold by, the Ear or Handle of a Cup, Pot, or Jug</i>		Ansa, æ, f.

Salt is put into

<i>A Salt-seller</i>	24	Sālīnum, i, n.
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For the Adornment of a Room there are

<i>Tapestry Hangings</i>		Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>A Picture</i>		Pictura, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>		Imāgo, inis, f.
		Or simŭlācrum, i, n.
<i>A Looking-glass</i>		Spēcŭlum, i, n.

† You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

* Călix Vitreus.

For cleaning of a Room they use

A Broom, or Beesom | Scōpa, æ, f.

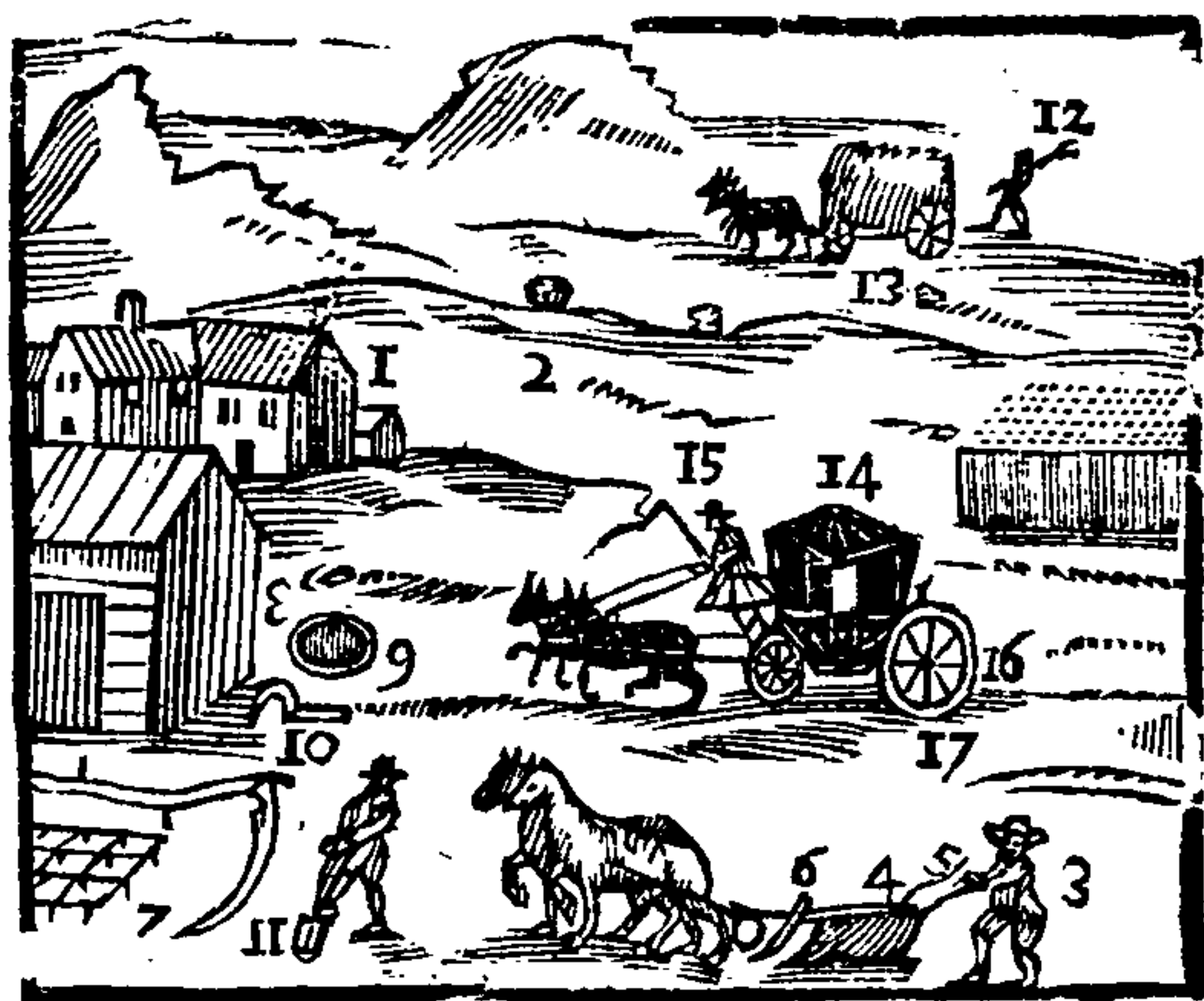
And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

Saw-dust | Scobs, ōbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Urinal, or Chamber Pot | Mātūla, æ, f.

XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY-AFFAIRS.



HOUSE and LAND out of Town is

THE Country

RUS, rūris, n.

A Country Farm 1

Villa, æ, f.

Or, Prædium, ii.

L A N D is

A Court, or Plat

Arēa, æ, f.

A Field 2

Ager, agri, m.

Land

Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is

A Garden

| Hortus, i, m.

Land for FRUIT-TREES is

An Orchard

| Pōmārium, ii, m.

Land for CORN is

Arable Land

Or Land fit for Plowing

| ¹ Arvum, i, n.

Land for HAY is

A Meadow

| Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS is

Pasture-Ground

| ² Pascūa, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

AN HUSBANDMAN

The Plowman 3

breaks up the Earth with

A Plow 4

| Agrīcōla, æ, f.

| Arātor, ōris, m.

| Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the PLOW are

The Plow Tail or Handle 5

The Plow-Share 6

| Stīva, æ, f.

| Vōmis.

| & Vōmer, ōris, m.

¹ *Rus* is understood.

² *Rura* is understood. Pandere Agros pinguis & pascua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

By the Plow is made

A Furrow | Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Seed | Sēmen, ĩnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake 7 | Rastrum, i, n.
| Pl. Rastri, orum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest | Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun is called

Hay | Fœnum, i, n.

which is put into

A Barn 8 | Horreũm, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER | ²

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge | Sēpes, is, f.

with a

Bramble or Bryar | Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve 9 | Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle or Scythe 10 | Falx, cis, f.

A Spade 11 | Līgo, ōnis, m.

A Fork 12 | Furca, æ, f.

¹ Also a *Wine-Cellar*.

² Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who tho' very often treating of the Thing, (Gardening ;) never so much as once use the Name (Gardener.)

70 The L O N D O N

For CARRYING of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart or Waggon 13 | *Plaustrum, i, n.*

An heavy Body is

A Burthen | *Onus, ĕris, n.*
A Weight | *Pondus, ĕris, n.*

For TRAVELLING or Going

A Journey | *Iter, itinĕris, n.*
there is
A Coach or Chariot 14 | *Currus, us, m.*

He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called

A Coachman or Carter | *Aurĭga, æ, m. & f.*
who useth
A Whip, or Goad | *Stimŭlus, i, m.*

To a COACH or WAGGON belong

A Pole | *Tĕmo, ōnis, m.*
An Axel tree 16 | *Axis, is, m.*
A Wheel 17 | *Rŏta, æ, f.*
A Spoke | *Rădius, ii, m.*

For the BEASTS are

A Yoke | *Jŭgum, i, n.*
The Reins | *Hăbĕna, æ, f.*
 | *Or-Lŏrum, i, n.*
A Pack or Fardel | *Sarcĭna, æ, f.*
is carried in
Dorsers or Pack Saddles | *Clitellæ, Ńrum, pl. f.*

XX. Of SOCIETIES.



Men join together into

A Family
 A CORPORATION
 A KINGDOM
 A SCHOOL
 A CHURCH

Familia, æ, f.
 Civitas, tis, f.
 Regnum, i, n.
 Schola, æ, f.
 Ecclesia, æ, f.

In a FAMILY are

An Husband 1
 A Wife 2
 The Lord, or Master
 The Lady, or Dame
 The Master
 The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.
 Uxor, ōris, f.
 Dōminus, i, m.
 Dōmīna, æ, f.
 Hērūs, i, m.
 Hēra, æ, f.

1 It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

<i>A Man Servant</i>	3	Fāmulūs, i, m.
<i>An Handmaid, or Maid-servant</i>	4	Ancilla, æ, f.
<i>In Marriage</i>		Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

A Wife bringeth

<i>A Dowry, or Portion</i>	5	Dos, dōtis, f.
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In a CORPORATION are

<i>A Citizen</i>		Cīvis, is, m, & f.
<i>A Magistrate</i>	5	Māgistrātus, us, m.

In a KINGDOM are

<i>A KING</i>	6	Rex, rēgis, m.
<i>A QUEEN</i>	7	Rēgina, æ, f.
<i>The PEOPLE</i>		Populus, i, m.

The KING hath

<i>A Crown</i>	8	Cōrōna, æ, f.
<i>A Sceptre</i>	9	Sceptrum, i, n.
<i>A Throne</i>	10	Thrōnus, i, m.
		Or, Sōlium, ii, n.

The PEOPLE are

<i>The Nobles</i>		Prōcēres, uni, pl. m.
<i>The Commonalty</i>	11	Plebs, plēbis, f.
<i>The Rabble</i>		Vulgus, i, m, & n.

A Company of People is

<i>A Tribe</i>		Trībus, us, f.
<i>A Rout</i>		Turba, æ, f.
<i>A Nation</i>		Gens, tis, f.
		Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. The SCHOOL.



In

A School 1
are
A Master 2
A SCHOLAR 3

S Chöla, æ, f.
Māgister, tri, m.
Discipulus, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by

Speech, or Discourse

| Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter
A Syllable
A Word

| Lītēra, æ, f.
Syllāba, æ, f.
Verbum, i, n.

E

Speech

S P E E C H *is*

A Fable or Tale	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An History	Histōria, æ, f.
A Joke or Jest	Jocus, i, m.
Fame or Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter or Epistle	Epistōla, æ, f.
A Book 4 *	Liber, ri, m.

A Book hath

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Titulus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgina, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet	Pōeta, æ, f.
<i>who writeth</i>	
One single Verse	Versus, us, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verses	Carmen, inis, n.

For Writing they use

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
INK 8	Sēpia, æ, f.
Paper 9	¹ Pāpyrus, i, f.
	Or, Chaita, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

¹ It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist Places near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which Paper was formerly made.

A Pen bath

<i>A Slit</i>	Crēna, æ, f.
<i>and is made by</i>	
<i>A Pen-knife</i> to	Scalpellum, i, n.
<i>They make</i>	
<i>A Line</i>	Līnēa, æ, f.
<i>By a Rule</i>	Rēgūla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

<i>A Fault in Writing</i>	Mendum, i, n.
	Or, Menda, æ, f.
<i>A Blot</i>	Lītūra, æ, f.

For Correction the Master bath

<i>A Rod</i>	Virga, æ, f.
<i>Or, a Ferula</i>	Fērūla, æ, f.

¹ This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. Suetonius calls a Penknife *Scalprum Librarium*.

Just Published,

GRÆCÆ SENTENTIÆ e variis Græcorum Libris hinc inde excerptæ, quibus insuper adduntur Aurea Carmina PYTHAGORÆ, cum *Epitaphio* ADONIDIS, una cum Latina Versione de Verbo fere reddita; quam sequuntur TRES INDICES, in quibus ad quam Orationis partem singula pertinent Vocabula *Indicatur*; Et ad quod in Grammaticâ Græcâ Exemplum, seu Nomen, seu Verbum, seu Participium sit, formandum est, *Indigitatur*. Editio Quinta, emendatior, & multo accommodatior ad usum eorum qui imprimis sunt Græcarum Literarum rudes. Printed for C. HITCH & L. HAWES, in *Pater-Noster-Rocw*.

XXII. Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH *are*

Jesus
Christ
An Apostle
A Bishop 1
A Priest
An Elder
A Deacon

Jesus
Christus
Apostolus, i, m.
Episcopus, i, m.
* Sacerdos, otis, m. & f.
Presbyter, i, m.
Diaconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion

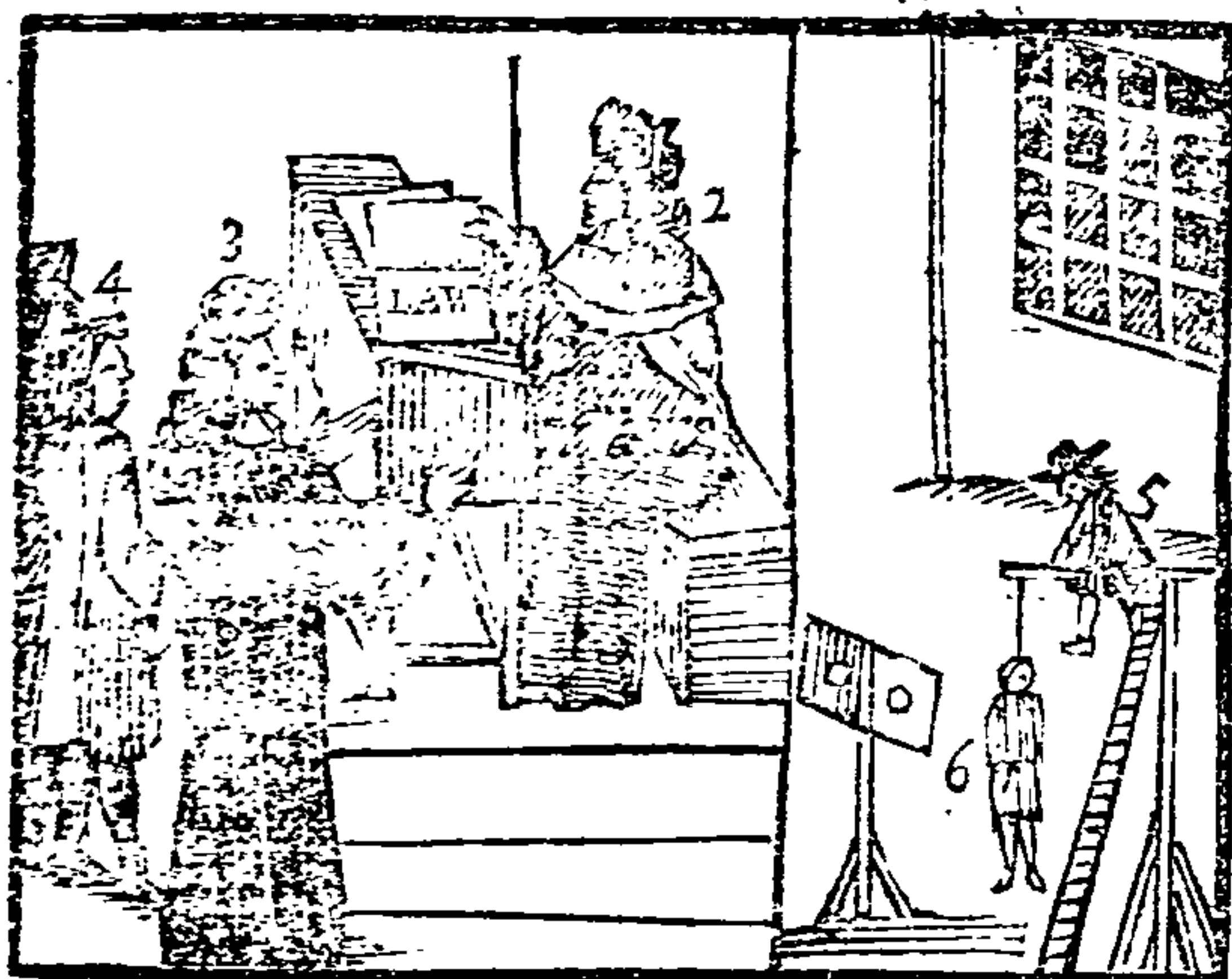
| * Religio, onis, f.

*In the Church there is**A Pulpit* 3*Out of which**The Preacher* 1*preacheth**A Sermon**Or, readeth**The Bible**The Testament**The Gospel** *Suggestum** *Conciōnātor, ōris, m.** *Conciō, ōnis, f.**Biblīa, ōrum, pl. n.**Testāmentum, i, n.**Evangelīum, ii, n.**In the Church-Yard* 4*there is**A Grave* 5*A Monument* 6*A Funeral is* 7* *Sēpulcrētum, i, n.** *Sēpulcrum, i, n.** *Mōnimentum, i, n.** *Fūnus, ěris, n.*

* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers, but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (*) before them.



XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In GOVERNMENT there are

A *LAW* 1
An Example

L *Ex ēgis, f.*
Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2

A Counsellor 3

A Witness 4

Jūdex, īcis, m. & f.

Consultor, ōris, m.

Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe

| Scrība, æ, f.

For speaking publicly

A Crier

| Præco, ōnis, m.

For executing the Sentence

<i>A Hangman</i>			<i>Carnifex, icis, in.</i>
<i>Or, Jack Ketch</i>	5		

The Law commands to give every Thing

<i>Right, or Due</i>			<i>Jus, jūris, n.</i>
<i>Worth, or Price</i>			<i>Pretium, ii, n.</i>

The Law also giveth

<i>Punishment</i>			<i>Pœna, æ, f.</i>
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To those who are guilty of

<i>Vice</i>			<i>Vitium, ii, n.</i>
-------------	--	--	-----------------------

A Vicious Deed is

<i>A Fault</i>			<i>Culpa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Crime</i>			<i>Crīmen, inis, n.</i>
<i>Villainy</i>			<i>Scēlus, ěris, n.</i>

A Crime is

<i>Deccit, or a Cheat</i>			<i>Dōlus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Lie</i>			<i>Mendācium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Fraud</i>			<i>Fraus, dis, f.</i>
<i>Lewdness</i>			<i>Luxus, us, m.</i>
<i>Theft</i>			<i>Furtum, i, n.</i>

Persons guilty of Crimes are

<i>An Adulterer</i>			<i>Adulter, ěri, m.</i>
<i>A Robber or Cut-throat</i>	6		<i>Latro, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Thief</i>	6		<i>Fur, fūris, m.</i>
<i>A Whore</i>			<i>Mētrix, cis, f.</i>

Punishments are

<i>Banishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, ii, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex nēcis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degrading</i>	Ignōmīnīa, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulct</i>	Mulcta, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, ěris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, ěris, n.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

<i>Pardon</i>	Vēnīa, æ, f.
---------------	--------------

They who practise

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, ūtis, f.
<i>will have</i>	
<i>A Reward</i>	Proemium, i, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Dōnum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Glōrīa, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, stīpis, f.
<i>Honour</i>	Hōnor, ōris, m.
<i>Credit, or Grace</i>	Dēcus, oris, m.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Mercēs, edis, f.
<i>Money</i>	Pēcūnīa, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. OF WARFARE, or
MILITARY-AFFAIRS.

The joining of the Force and Arms of many against others, is called

W A R

| B Ellum, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition

Peace

| P ax, pācis, f.

In Peace, there is

Agreement
A League
Quiet
Leisure
Play

| C oncordia, æ, f.
| F ædus, ĕris, n.
| Q uies, tis, f.
| O tium, ii, n.
| L ūdus, i, m.

E 5

But

But in War there is

<i>Disagreement</i>	Discordia, æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>	Periculum, i, n.
<i>Strife</i>	Lis, litis, f.
<i>Quarrels</i>	Jurgium, ii, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	Tumultus, i, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>	Hostis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>	Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or Battle</i>	Prælium, ii, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>	Insidiæ, arum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>	Cædes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>	Ruina, æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	Pernicies, ei, f.
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	Or, Exitium, ii, n.
<i>Or Penury</i>	Fenuria, æ, f.
<i>The Conqueror</i>	Victor, oris, m.
<i>after the Fight bat^d</i>	
<i>A Victory</i>	Victoria, æ, i.
<i>A Triumph</i>	Triumphus, i, m.

As on the other Side there is

<i>Flight</i>	Fuga, æ, f.
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Military Persons, or Persons belong to War, are

<i>A Leader or Captain</i>	1	Dux, ducis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter</i>	2	Tubicen, inis, m.
<i>A: Ensign</i>		
<i>Or Standard Bearer</i>	3	Vexillarius, ii, m.
<i>who beareth</i>		
<i>An Ensign or Standard</i>	3	Vexillum, i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>		Miles, itis, m. & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a</i>		Tiro, onis, m.
<i>Beginner at any Business.</i>		

A Horse-

<i>A Horseman</i> 3		Equēs, ītis, m.
<i>A Footman</i> 4		Pēdes, ītis, m.
<i>who hath</i>		
<i>A Companion</i>		Cōmes, ītis, m. & f.
<i>A Guardian</i>		Custos, odīs, m. & f.

The whole Body of Forces is called

<i>An Army</i>		Exercitus, us, m.
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A Soldier hath for Offence, or for Defence

<i>Arms, or Weapons</i>		Arma, ōrum, pl. n.
-------------------------	--	--------------------

Offensive Arms are

<i>A Club</i>		Fustis, is, m.
<i>A Staff or Stick</i>		Bācūlus, ī, m.
		Or, Bācūlum, ī, n.
<i>A Sword</i> 6		Ensis, is, m.
		Or, Glādius, īī, m.
<i>A Spear or Launce</i> 7		Hasta, æ, f.
<i>A Dart or Javelin</i>		Jācūlum, ī, n.
<i>A Sling</i>		Funda, æ, f.
<i>An Arrow</i>		Sāgitta, æ, f.
<i>which is shot out of</i>		
<i>A Bow</i> 8		Arcus, us, m.
<i>A Quiver of Arrows is</i>		Phārētra, æ, f.
<i>Any Weapon that may be</i>		
<i>thrown with the Hand</i>		Tēlum, ī, n.
<i>as a Dart, &c. is called</i>		
<i>A Point of a Sword, or</i>		Mūcro, ōnis, m.
<i>other Weapon</i>		Or, Cuspis, īdis, f.

Defensive Arms are

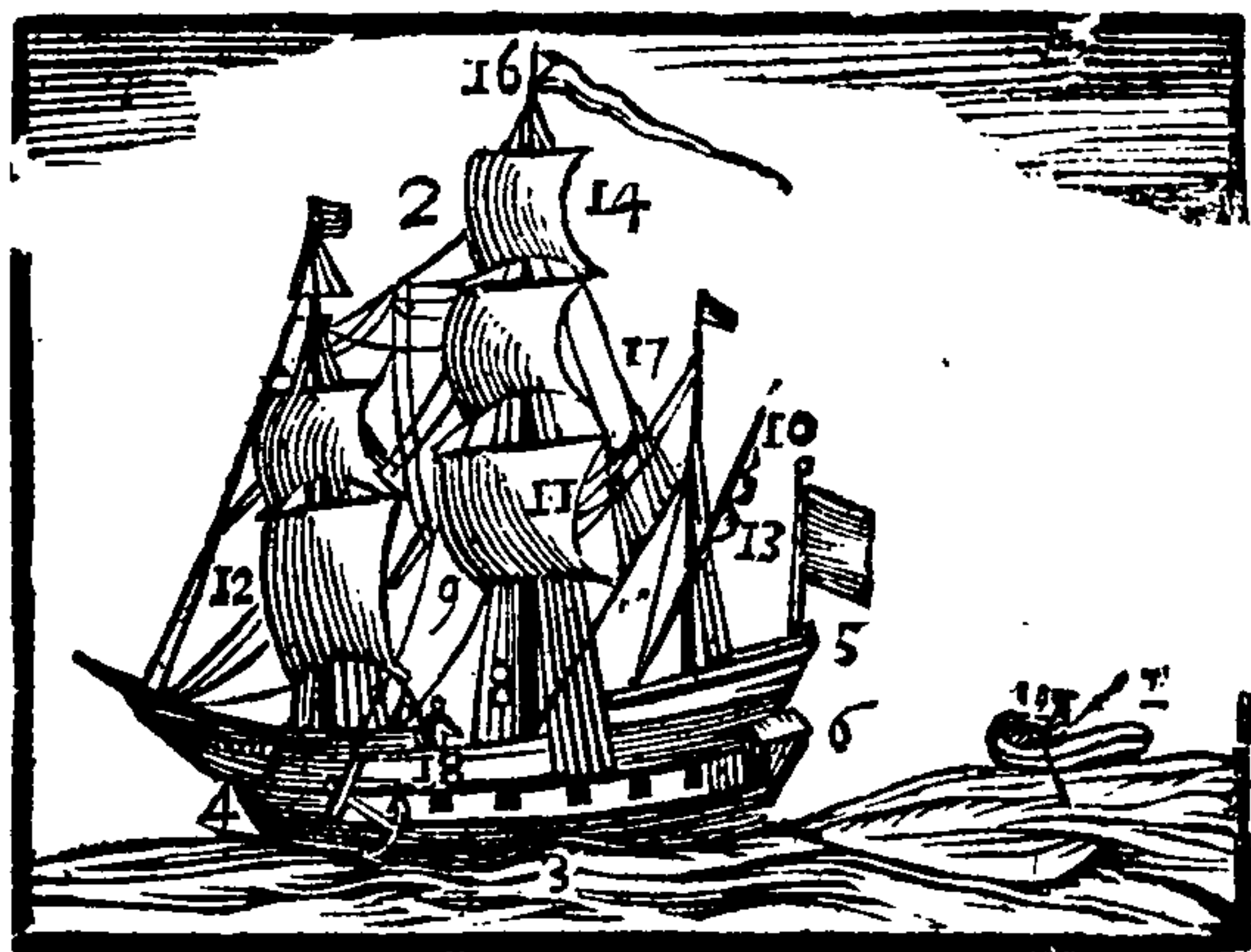
<i>An Helmet</i>			Gălăa, æ, f.
<i>Or, Head-piece</i>	9		Or, Cassis, idis, f.
<i>which bath</i>			
<i>A Crest</i>	10		Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of</i>			Lōrīca, æ, f.
<i>Mail</i>			Clypēus, i, m.
<i>A Buckler or Shield</i>	11		Or, Scūtum, i, n.

Instruments of Musick used in War, are

<i>A Trumpet</i>	2		Tūba, æ, f.
<i>A Drum</i>			Tympānum, i, n.



XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL
AFFAIRS.



*A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser
Kind is*

A *Boat* 1
Of the greater kind is
A Ship 2

C *Ymba, æ, f.*
Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom

The Keel 3

At the Fore end

The Stem, or Prow 4

Cārīna, æ, f.

Prōra, æ, f.

At the Hind End

<i>The Stern or Poop</i>	5		Puppis, is, f.
--------------------------	---	--	----------------

For steering it

<i>The Helm or Rudder</i>	6		Clāvus, i, m.
---------------------------	---	--	---------------

Rooms are

<i>The Hatches or Decks</i>		Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.
-----------------------------	--	--------------------

Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Wood are

<i>An Oar</i>	19		Rēmus, i, m.
---------------	----	--	--------------

<i>A Mast</i>	8		Mālus, i, m.
---------------	---	--	--------------

Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Cloth are

<i>A Sail</i>	9		Vēlum, i, n.
---------------	---	--	--------------

Sails are

<i>The Main Sail</i>	11		1
----------------------	----	--	---

<i>The Fore Sail</i>	12		2
----------------------	----	--	---

<i>The Mizzen Sail</i>	13		3
------------------------	----	--	---

<i>The Top Sail</i>	14		4
---------------------	----	--	---

The Cross-piece to which the Sails are fastened, is called

<i>The Sail Yard</i>	10		Antenna, æ, f.
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For staying of the Ship there is

<i>An Anchor</i>	15		Anchōra, æ, f.
------------------	----	--	----------------

1 Called

2 Called

3 Called

4 Called

	Acatium, ii, n.
--	-----------------

	Colen, ōnis, m.
--	-----------------

	Epīdrōmus, i, m.
--	------------------

	Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.
--	-----------------------

For

*For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS
or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY there are*

<i>The Pendants, or Stream-</i>		
<i>mers of a Ship</i>	16	Aplustria, um, pl. n.
<i>The Flag</i>	5	'

There belongs also to a Ship.

<i>A Rope</i>	17	Fūnis, is, m.
<i>A Cable or great Rope</i>		² Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.
<i>A Pilot or Steersman</i>		Gūbernator, ōris, m.
<i>of a Ship</i>		
<i>A Seaman or Mariner</i>	18	Nauta, æ, f.
<i>A Rower</i>	19	Rēmex, ġis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves in

<i>A Galley</i>		Rēmigium, ii, n.
<i>The Seats where the Row-</i>		Trāstra, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>ers sit</i>		
<i>A Float of Timber is</i>		Rātis, is, f.

¹ *Called* | Vexillum, Navāle.

² *Funis* is understood. which was also antiently used in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. Of T I M E.

T I M E *is*

A <i>N Hour</i>	H <i>Ora, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Day</i>	<i>Dies, ei, m. & f.</i>
<i>A Week</i>	<i>Hebdōmas, adis, f.</i>
<i>A Month</i>	<i>Mēsis, is, m.</i>
<i>A Year</i>	<i>Annus, i, m.</i>
<i>An Age</i>	<i>Sēculum, i, n.</i>

In a DAY there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day or Day break</i>	Diluculum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>	Māne, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>Noon Tide or Mid Day</i>	Mēridies, ei, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening or Twilight</i>	Crepusculum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>	Vesper, ris, m.
<i>The Night</i>	Nox, noctis, f.

The DAY after the present Day is

<i>To-Morrow</i>	Cras, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
------------------	-----------------------------

In a WEEK there are seven DAYS called

* <i>Sunday</i>	† 3
<i>Or, the Day of the Sun</i>	
<i>Monday</i>	4
<i>Or, the Day of the Moon</i>	
<i>Tuesday</i>	5
<i>Or, Tuifco's Day</i>	
<i>Wednesday</i>	6
<i>Or, Woden's Day</i>	

* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*

3 Dies Dominicus	5 Dies Jovis
Or Dies Solis	6 Dies Venēris
4 Dies Lunæ	7 Dies Sabbāti
5 Dies Martis	Or Dies Saturnī
6 Dies Mercuriū	

Thursday

<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or Seater's Day</i>	

The Year is divided into four Parts called

<i>The Spring</i>	Ver, vēris, n.
<i>The Summer</i>	Æstas, tis, f. ☽
<i>Autumn, or the fall of the Leaf</i>	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>The Winter</i>	Hyems, ĕmis, f.

XXVII. Of ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

A THING is

C Omely, or Handsome	P Ulcer, ra, rum.
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um.
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, um.
Vain	Vānus, a, um.
Troublesome	Mōlestus, a, um.
Whole	Tōtus, a, um.
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum.
What a Thing is it	Quālis, is, e.
Such	Talis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Weight is

Heavy, grievous	Grāvis, is, e.
Light	Lēvis, is, e.

If you compare one Thing with another

Divers, various	Vārius, a, um.
Like	Sīmīlis, is, e.
Unlike	Disīmīlis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Motion is

<i>Gentle</i>	Lēnis, is, e.
<i>Strong, earnest</i>	Vēhemens, tis.
<i>Swift, quick</i>	Celer, ěris, e.
<i>Slow, tardy</i>	Tardus, a, um.

A Sign is

<i>True</i>	Vērus, a, um.
<i>Or False</i>	Falsus, a, um.
<i>Certain</i>	Certus, a, um.
<i>Or Doubtful</i>	Dūbīus, a, um.

The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is

<i>Fit or fitting</i>	Aptus, a, um.
<i>Unfit</i>	Ineptus, a, um.

A Part is

<i>Great</i>	Magnus, a, um.
<i>Or Little</i>	Parvus, a, um.

Nature is

<i>Fruitful</i>	Uber, ěris.
<i>Or Barren</i>	Stērīlis, is, e.

A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is

<i>New</i>	Nōvus, a, um.
<i>Old</i>	Vētus, ěris.

As to its Seasonableness, it is

<i>Late, lag</i>	Sērus, a, um.
<i>Ripe</i>	Mātūrus, a, um.
<i>Or unripe</i>	Immātūrus, a, um.

*The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS.**In which the Question is made by Quot, as.*

How many | Quot, Undeclined.

And the Answer by

So many | Tot, Undeclined.

One | Unus, a, um.

Two | Duo, æ, o.

Three | Tres, res, tria.

Four | Quātuor, Undeclined.

Five | Quinque, Undeclined.

Six | Sex, Undeclined.

Seven | Septem, Undeclined.

Eight | Octo, Undeclined.

Nine | Nōvem, Undeclined.

Ten | Dēcem, Undeclined.

Twenty | Vīginti, Undeclined.

Thirty | Tringenta, Undeclined.

An Hundred | Centum, Undeclined.

A Thousand | Mille, Undeclined.

Both | Ambo, æ, o.

*Those are the Original Numbers which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is**The Question is made by Quotus; as*Of what Number, or in
what Order is a Thing | Quotus, ā, um.*The Answer is made by*

The First | Prīmus, a, um.

Or the Second | Sēcundus, a, um.

The Third | Tertius, a, um.

The

<i>The Fourth</i>	Quartus, a, um.
<i>The Fifth</i>	Quintus, a, um.
<i>The Sixth</i>	Sextus, a, um.
<i>The Seventh</i>	Septimus, a, um.
<i>The Eighth</i>	Octāvus, a, um.
<i>The Ninth</i>	Nōnus, a, um.
<i>The Tenth</i>	Decimus, a, um.
<i>The Middlemost</i>	Mēdius, a, um.
<i>The Last</i>	Ultimus, a, um.

Things are also, in respect of their NUMBER,

<i>Equal, or even</i>	Par, āris.
<i>Unequal, or odd</i>	Impar, āris.
<i>Many</i>	Multus, a, um.
<i>Or Few</i>	Paucus, a, um.
<i>All</i>	Omnis, is, e.
<i>Frequent</i>	Frequens, tis.
<i>Or Seldom, rare</i>	Or, Crēber, ra, rum. Rārus, a, um.

There are Twelve MONTHS.

January	¹ Jānūārius
February	Fēbrūārius
March	Martius
April	Aprilis
May	Māius
June	Junius
July	Julius
August	Augustus
September	September, ris, re.

¹ These are Nouns Adjective, *Mensis* being understood.

October	Octōber, ris, re.
November	Nōvember, ris, re.
December	December, ris, re.

A PLACE is

Large or wide	Amplus, a, um.
Narrow or Strait	Angustus, a, um. Or Arctus, a, um.

A PLACE dedicated to G O D is

Sacred	Sācer, ra, um.
Others are	
Prophane	Prōfānus, a, um.

As to its PLACING a Thing is

Convenient, or Commo- dious	Commōdus, a, um.
Right on the Right	Dexter, ra, rum.
Or Left	Sinister, ra, rum.
With the Face upward	Supīnus, a, um.
With the Face downward	Prōnus, a, um.

A BODY is

Hard	Dūrus, a, um.
Or soft	Mollis, is, e.
Strong or firm	Firmus, a, um.
Or Weak	Dēbīlis, is, e.
Hollow	Cāvus, a, um.

As to its MEASURE it is

Equal	Æquālis, is, e.
How big is it	Quantus, a, um.
So big	Tantus, a, um.

Big, or great

Grandis, is, e.

Or Ingens, tis.

Or small, slender

Exilis, is, e.

Thick

Crassus, a, um.

Or Thin

Tenuis, is, e.

*As to its Figure it is**Round*

Rotundus, a, um.

Square

Quadratus, a, um.

Straight, Right

Rectus, a, um.

Crooked

Curvus, a, um.

*A Spirit is**Good*

Bonus, a, um.

Or Bad

Malus, a, um.

*G O D is**Eternal*

Æternus, a, um.

*A SOUL is**Good, gracious*

Pius, a, um.

*The LIGHT is**Clear, or Bright*

Clarus, a, um.

*The SHADE is**Dark, or Dull*

Obscurus, a, um.

*A STAR is**Fixed, or steady*

Fixus, a, um.

Or Wandering

Vagus, a, um.

*The AIR is**Clear, not Cloudy*

Serenus, a, um.

The EARTH is

Dry	Siccus, a, um.
-----	----------------

RAIN is

Thick	Densus, a, um.
	Or Spiissus, a, um.

A METAL is

Pure or unmixed	Purus, a, um.
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A PLANT is

Tender	Tëner, ra, rum.
Green	Viridis, is, e.
Or Dry	Aridus, a, um.

A TREE is

High, or Tall	Procërus, a, um.
	Or Celfus, a, um.
Or Low	Hümilis, is, e.

HONEY is

Pure, sincere, not mixed with Wax	Sincërus, a, um.
--------------------------------------	------------------

An ANIMAL is

Alive	Vivus, a, um.
Or Dead	Mortuus, a, um.
Sound, well	Sãnus, a, um.
Or Sick, faint	Æger, ra, rum.
fat	Pinguis, is, e.
Or Lean	Măcer, ra, rum.
Wakeful	Vigil, is, e.
Brutish	Brutus, a, um.
Fierce	Fërus, a, um.
Sometimes big with Young	Grăvidus, a, um.

*A Man's Head is sometimes**Bald*

Calvus, a, um.

*his Skin**Hairy, rough*

Hirsūtus, a, um.

*A Man's Countenance is**Cheary, merry*

Hilāris, is, e.

Or Sorrowful

Mœstus, a, um.

Blithe, or kind

Blandus, a, um.

Joyous

Lætus, a, um.

Or Sad

Tristis, is, e.

*A Man's Face is**Beautiful*

Formōsus, a, um.

Or Ugly

Dēformis, is, e.

*For Want of Sight a Man is**Blind*

Cæcus, a, um.

*For Want of Hearing**Deaf*

Surdus, a, um.

*For Want of Speech**Dumb*

Mūtus, a, um.

*For Want of the Use of Hands**Maimed or Lame*

Mancus, a, um.

*For Want of the Use of Feet, he is**Lame or Halt*

Claudus, a, um.

*The Stomach is**Hungry, fasting*

Jējūnus, a, um.

Or Full, satisfied

Jācūr, a, um.

A MAN *is**Potent or able*

Pōtens, tis.

Knowing

Gnārus, a, rum.

*As to his UNDERSTANDING he is**Wise*

Sāpiens, tis.

Unpolished, rude

Rūdis, is, e.

Foolish

Stultus, a, um.

*As to his DISPOSITION and MANNERS he is**Bold*

Audax, ācis.

Valiant

Fortis, is, e.

Mild, meek

Mītis, is, e.

Or Cruel, fierce

Sævus, a, um.

Or Barbarous

Barbārus, a, um.

Chaste

Castus, a, um.

Or Wanton

Lascīvus, a, um.

Pleasant

Jūcundus, a, um.

Severe

Sēvērus, a, um.

Honest or virtuous

Probus, a, um.

Covetous

Avarus, a, um.

Or Prodigal

Prōdīgus, a, um.

Holy

Sanctus, a, um.

Sober

Sōbrīus, a, um.

Or Drunken

Ebrius, a, um.

*In his CONVERSATION he is**Just*

Justus, a, um.

Friendly

Amīcus, a, um.

*As to his SOCIETY he is**Alone*

Sōlus, a, um.

Or, Associate

Sōcīus, a, um.

As to ACTION he is

<i>Brisk, chearful</i>	<i>Alācer, ris, re.</i>
<i>Dull, or blockish</i>	<i>Hēbes, ētis.</i>
<i>Slow, backward</i>	<i>Pīger, ra, rum.</i>
<i>Sluggish, lazy</i>	<i>Segnis, is, e.</i>

To do a WORK which is -

<i>Easy</i>	<i>Fācilis, is, e.</i>
<i>Or hard, difficult</i>	<i>Diffīcilis, is, e.</i>

After Work is done, he is

<i>Weary</i>	<i>Fessus, a, um,</i>
<i>Tired</i>	<i>Lassus, a, um.</i>

As to his STATE he is

<i>Rich</i>	<i>Dīves, itis.</i>
<i>Or Poor</i>	<i>Pauper, ēris.</i>
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>	<i>Līber, ēra, rum.</i>
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>	<i>Servus, a, um.</i>
<i>Well or safe</i>	<i>Salvus, a, um.</i>
<i>Prosperous</i>	<i>Prosper, ēra, rum.</i>
<i>Happy</i>	<i>Fēlix, icis.</i>
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>	<i>Mīser, ēra, um.</i>

As to his Age he is

<i>Young</i>	<i>Jūvēnis, is, e.</i>
<i>Old</i>	<i>Sēnex, sēnis.</i>

A Man without a Garment is

<i>Naked, bare</i>	<i>Nūdus, a, um.</i>
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To the SIGHT, a Thing is

<i>White</i>	Albus, a, um.
<i>Black</i>	Nīger, ra, rum.
<i>Red</i>	Rūber, ra, rum.

To the TASTE it is

<i>Sweet</i>	Dulcis, is, e.
<i>Bitter</i>	Amārus, a, um.
<i>Sharp, or tart</i>	Acer, ācris, ācre.

To the SMELL it is

<i>Sweet scented</i>	Suavis, is, e.
<i>Stinking</i>	Tēter, ra, rum.

To the TOUCH a Thing is

<i>Plain</i>	Plānus, a, um.
<i>Even</i>	Æquus, a, um.
<i>Smooth</i>	Lævis, is, e.
<i>Or Rough, sharp</i>	Asper, ĕra, ĕrum.

PROVISION *is*

<i>Dear</i>	Cārus, a, um.
<i>Or Cheap</i>	Vīlis, is, e.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF *is*

<i>One's own, proper</i>	Prōprius, a, um.
<i>Common</i>	Commūnis, is, e.
<i>Private</i>	Prīvātus, a, um.
<i>Publick</i>	Publicus, a, um.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF *is*

<i>Clean</i>	Mundus, a, um.
<i>Or Filthy</i>	Turpis, is, e.

Some one Boy will learn

<i>More</i>	Plus, ūris.
<i>than</i>	
<i>The rest</i>	Cæter, ĕra, ĕrum.

XXVIII. Of V E R B S.

A Thing is said

TO *be*
To act or do
Or to suffer

Præt. Sup.

ESse, fui.
 Agere, egi, actum.
 Pati, passus sum.

That which Is, uses

To become
To continue or abide

Fieri, factus, sum.
 Manere, mansi, mansum.

To Act is

To move
To frame or fashion
To Form
To put
To begin to act, is.

Movere, movi, motum.
 Fingere, finxi, fictum.
 Formare, avi, atum.
 Pondere, posui, positum.
 Coepisse, cepi, ceptum.

The Actions of G O D, to the World, are

To Create
To preserve or keep it
To manage or rule
To bless or make happy

Creare, avi, atum.
 Servare, avi, atum.
 Regere, rexi, rectum.
 Beare, avi, atum.

Bodies which give Light use

To arise
To shine
To glitter or twinkle

Oriri, ortus sum.
 Lucere, luxi—
 Micare, micui—

¹ It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb passive, but signifies to do like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati*, to suffer.

Fire

Fire *uses*

<i>To burn or to be kindled</i>	Ardere, arsi, arsum.
<i>To burn or scorch</i>	Urere, ussi, ustum.

Water *uses*

<i>To flow</i>	Flucere, fluxi, fluxum.
<i>To boil up</i>	Fervere, fervi—

A Cloud

<i>To rain</i>	Pluere, plui—
<i>To thunder</i>	Tonare, tonui, tonitum.

The Wind

<i>To blow</i>	Flare, flavi, flatum.
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The Sea [tum

<i>To roar.</i>	Fremere, fremui, fremi-
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A Plant *uses*

<i>To grow</i>	Crescere, crevi, cretum.
<i>To flourish or blossom</i>	Florere, florui—
<i>To wither or fade</i>	Marcere, marcui.

An Insect *uses*

<i>To creep</i>		Repere, repsi, reptum.
<i>Or as a Serpent to wrig-</i>		Serpere, serpsi, scriptum.
<i>gle, or as a Flea, to skip</i>		Salire, salui, saltum.
<i>or jump</i>		

A Bird *uses*

<i>To fly</i>	Volare, avi, atum.
<i>To sing</i>	Canere, cecini, cantum.

A Fish

To swim

| Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

A BULLOCK

To low

| Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.

A Hog

To grunt

| Grunnīre, ivi, -itum.

A Sheep

To bleat

| Bālāre, avi, atum.

An Ass

To bray

| Rūdēre, rudi—

An Horse

To neigh

| Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

A Lion

To roar

| Rūgīre, ivi, itum

A Wolf

To howl

| Ulūlāre, avi, atum.

A Dog

To bark

| Lātrāre, avi, atum.

A Man *uses**To be born**To live**To sense, or feel**To be able*

| Nāsci, natus, sum—

Vivēre, vixi, victum.

Sentīre, sensi, sensum.

| Posse, pōtui—

To be well, or strong	Vălēre, valui, valitum.
To pine, or languish	Languēre, langui—
To die	Mōri, mortuus sum.

To the Senses Things use

To be open or plain	Pătēre, patui—
To be clear	Liquēre, liqui, <i>seldom used</i>
To lie fair, to appear	Parēre, parui, paritum.
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lătēre, latui, latitum.

A Man by the Sense of Sight uses

To see a Thing	Vidēre, vidi, visum.
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By the Sense of Hearing

To hear	Audire, ivi, itum.
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By the Sense of Smelling

To smell	Odōrāri, odōratus sum.
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By the Sense of Tasting

To taste	Gustāre, āvi, ātum.
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By the Sense of Touching

To touch	Tangere, tetigi, tactum.
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Things are also perceived by the Ear

To sound	Sōnāre, sōnui, sonitum.
To make a Noise	Strēpēre, strepui, strepitum.
To Crack, or give a Crack	Crēpāre, crepui, crepitum.

By the Smell

To smell, or cast a Smell	Olēre, olui, olitum.
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By the Taste

To taste of, or savour	Sāpēre, sapui, & sapivi.
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By the Touch or Feeling

To be cold	Frīgēre, frixi—
To be warm	Tēpēre, tepui—
To be hot	Cālēre, calui, itum.

A Man with his Head uses

To nod	Nutare, avi, atum
	Nūare is out of use

With his Eyes

To see	¹ Spēcēre
To discern	² Cernēre, crevi, cretum.
To behold or look to	Tuēri, tuitus sum.

With his Mouth

To breathe	Spīrāre, avi, atum.
To talk or speak	Lōqui, loquutus, sum.
To prate or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum.
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum.
To Mutter	Mūtīri, ivi, itum.

When Men speak they are wont

To call	Vōcāre, avi, atum.
To say	Dīcēre, dixi, dictum.
Or affirm	Aiēre, aili.
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum.
To ask	Rōgāre, avi, atum.
To confess	Fātēri, fassus, sum.
Or to deny	Nēgāre, avi, atum.

When Men do not speak, they are said

To be silent	Sīlēre, silui—
To hold their peace	Tācēre, tacui, tēcītum.

¹ This is not in Ute, unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

² You will scarce find any Præter or Supine, when it is used in this Sense.

A Man with his Tongue uses

To lick	Lingere, linxi, linctum.
To lap	Lambere, lambi—
To suck	Sugere, fuxi, fuctum.

With his Teeth

To gnaw	Rodere, rosi, rosum.
To champ, or chew	Mandere, mansi, mansum.
To bite	Mordere, momordi, mor-
To crush or gnaw	Stridere, stridi— [sum

With his Hand

To take	Capere, cepi, captum.
To snatch	Rapere, rapui, raptum.
To give	Dare, dedi, datum
To hold	Tenere, tenui, tentum.
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendere, prensi, prensum

A Man with his Fingers uses

To crop	Carpere, carpsi, carptum.
To pluck	Vellere, velli, & vulsi, vulsum

With his Nails

To claw	Scabere, scabi—
To pluck	Scalpere, scalpsi, scalptum

With his Feet

To kick	Calcare, avi, atum.
To go	Ire, ivi, itum from Eo.
To come	Venire, veni, ventum.
To follow	Sequi, sequutus sum.

From the Head he uses also

To spit | Spūĕre, spui, sputum.

From the Bladder

To make water | Meiĕre, minxi, miĕtum.

Mingere is out of use

From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards

To vomit | Vōmĕre, vomui, vomĭtum

To break wind | Pĕdĕre, pĕpĕdi, pĕdĭtum.

To dung | Căcăre, avi, atum.

The several Modes of Going are

To step, or go | Gradior, gressus sum.

To go a Foot pace | ¹ Vădere, vasi, vasum.

To walk | Ambŭlăre, avi, atum.

To run | Currĕre, cucurri, cursum.

If a Place be slippery he is liable

To slide, or slip | Lăbi, lapsus, sum.

To rush, or tumble | Rŭĕre, rui, ruitum.

If Rough

To stagger, or stumble | Titŭbăre, avi, atum.

If High he uses

To climb | Scandĕre, scandi, scansum

A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body is said

To rise | Surgĕre, surrexi, eĕtum.

To stand | Stăre, stĕti, stătum. (sum.

To stretch | ² Tendĕre, tĕtendi, ten-
Or, Tentum.

To bend | Fleĕtĕre, flexi, fleĕtum.

¹ This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

² It formerly made *tendĕt*.

To lean	Nīti, nīsus, & nixus sum.
To sit	Sēdēre, sēdi, sessum.
To fall	Cādēre, cēcīdi, asum.
To lie down	Cūbare, cubui, cubitum. Or Cumbēre
To lie along	Jacēre, jacui, itum.
To cling, or cleave to	Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum.
To hang	Pendēre, pēpendi, pensum

If a Man moves a Thing, he is said

To stir, or raise it	Cīere, cīvi.
To shake	Quātēre, quassi, quassum.
To turn	Vertēre, verti, versum.
To rub it	Fricāre, fricui, frictum.
To send, sling	Mittēre, misi, missum.
To cast	Jācēre, jeci, jactum.
To lead	Dūcēre, duxi, ductum.
To thrust	Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum.
To drive	Pellēre, pepuli, pulsus.
To roll	Volvēre, volvi, volūtum.
To draw	Trāhēre, traxi, tractum.
To lift, or take up	¹ Tollēre, sustuli, sublatum
To bear	Ferre, tuli, latum.
To carry	Portāre, avi, atum. Or, Vehēre, vexi, vectum.

A Man hath Power

To know or understand	Scīre, scīvi, scītum.
To remember	Memīnisse, meminī—
To will	Velle, volui—

Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are

To consider	Consīderare, avi, atum.
To meditate	Mēditāri, meditatus sum.
To know, or take know- ledge of	Noscere, nōvi, notum.

¹ It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Suscepisse*. as *Fero* has from *Tulo*. To

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum
To approve or like	Prōbāre, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To think	Pūtāre, avi, atum.
To believe	Crēdere, credidi, creditum
To doubt	Dūbitāre, avi, atum.
To trust	Fidēre, fīsus, sum

Passions of the Mind causes Men

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odīsse, cdi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavīsus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire or covet	Cūpēre, īvi, itum.
To wish for	Obtāre, āvi, ātum.
To fear	Tīmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētūere, ui—
To be angry	Iraſci, irātus, sum.
To wonder	Mīrārī, miratus, sum.
To be ashamed	Pūdēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn or despise	Temnēre tempſi temptum
To scorn	Spernēre, ſprevi, ſpretum.

The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are
Of Joy

To laugh	Rīdēre, rīſi, rīsum.
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Of Sorrow

To weep	Flēre, flēvi, flētum.
To mourn	² Lūgēre, lūxi.
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quēri, queſtus, sum.
To groan	Gēmēre, gemui, itum.

¹ *Temptum* is hardly used out of Composition.

² *Luclum* is read in no Author.

Of Fear

To tremble	Trēmēre, tremui—
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui—

When a Man wants Meat, he is said

To hunger, or be hungry	Esūrīre, īvi, ītum.
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When he wants to Drink

To be thirsty, or dry	Sītīre, ivi, itum.
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So when he is Hungry he uses

To eat	Edēre, edi, estum, or esum
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As when Thirst

To drink	Bībēre, bibi, bībitum.
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To be pleasing, to please	Placēre, placui, placitum.
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Bad-Things use

To hurt	Lædēre, læsi, læsum.
To be painful, to pain	Dōlēre, dolui, ĩtum.
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, ĩtum.
To trouble or disturb	Turbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful, to harm	Nōcēre, cui, ĩtum.

A Man as to his Possessions is said

To have	Habēre, ui, ĩtum.
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If he has Nothing, he is said

To be empty	Vacāre, avi, atum.
To want, or be without	Cārēre, carui, caritum.
To want, or need	Ēgēre, ěgui—

That which he Hath, he is wont

To Use	Uti, usus, sum. [sum.
To enjoy	Frui, fructus or fruitus,

That which he Dislikes he uses

To change	Mutare, avi, atum.
To let, let alone	Sinere, fivi, titum
To leave, or forsake	Lingere, liqui, lictum.

A Man as to his Business is said

To be able	Quire, quivi, quitum.
To study, to labour	Studere, studui, itum.
To dare to venture	Audere, ausus, sum.
To get or obtain	Petiri. potitus, sum.

As it is his Duty and usual means of living

To try	Experiri, expertus, sum.
To seek after	Petere, petivi, or petii,
So it is	petitum.
To beware, be cautious	Cavere, cavi, cautum.
To care	Curare, avi, atum.
To serve or deserve	Mereri, merui, meritum.
	Or Merere, meritus, sum.

Therefore he ought

To consult	Consulere, ui, ultum.
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The several Businesses of Men are
Of a Physician

To heal or cure	² Mederi:
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Of a Cook.

To dress or cook.	Cocere, coxi, coctum.
-------------------	-----------------------

¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

² It borrows a Præter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus sum*.

When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

If at Noon

To dine | Prandēre, prandi, pransum.

If at Night

To sup | Cænāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a Taylor

To sew | Sūere, fui, futum.

To patch | Sarcire, farsī, fartum.

With a Garment a Man uses

To cloath or array himself | Amīcire, amicui, amicum, amicivi, *seldom.*

Also
To put it on | Induere, ui, utum.

Or to put off | Exuere, ui, ūtum.

It is the Business of a Builder

To build | Strūere, struxi, structum.

Of a Shepherd

To feed | Pascere, pavi, pastum.

To milk | Mulgere, mulsi, mulsū & mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondere, tōtondi, tonsū

Of the Husbandman

To sow | Sēere, sevi, sātum.

To reap, or mow | Mētere, messui, messum.

To grind | Molere, molui, molitum.

Of the Plowman

To Plow | Arāre, avi, atum.

¹ But the Compounds which have another Signification make *Serui*; as *Afferui*, *Inserui*, *Deserui*.

Of

That which he Hath, he is wont

To Use	Uti, usus, sum. [sum.
To enjoy	Frui, fructus or fruitus,

That which he Dislikes he uses

To change	Mutare, avi, atum.
To let, let alone	Sincere, fivi, fitum
To leave, or forsake	Lingere, liqui, lictum.

A Man as to his Business is said

To be able	Quire, quivi, quitum.
To study, to labour	Studere, studui, itum.
To dare to venture	Audere, ausus, sum.
To get or obtain	Potiri. potitus, sum.

As it is his Duty all careful means of living

To try	Experiri, expertus, sum.
To seek after So it is	Petere, petivi, or petii, petitum.
To beware, be cautious	Cavere, cavi, cautum.
To care	Curare, avi, atum.
To serve or deserve	Mereri, merui, meritum. Or Merere, meritus, sum.

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To milk | Mulgere, mulsi, mulsum & mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondere, tondi, tonsum

Of the Husbandman

To sow | Sere, sevi, satum.

To reap, or mow | Metere, messui, messum.

To grind | Molere, molui, molitum.

Of the Plowman

To Plow | Arare, avi, atum.

¹ But the Compounds which have another Signification make *Serui*; as *Afferui*, *Inserui*, *Deserui*.

Of

Of the Gardener

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig	Fōdēre, fōdi, fossūm.

It belongs to the Master of the Family

To call for, or require	Poscere, poposci, ¹ posci-
To bid or command	Jūbere, jussi, jussūm. (tum.
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitūm.
To bid or invite	Invītāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a KING

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum.
To govern	Gubernāre, avi, atum.
To establish	² Sancire, sanxi, sanctum, & sancitum.

It is the Business of a School Master

To teach the School	Dōcere, docui, doctum.
To admonish him	Mōnere, monui, monitum
To advise	Suadere, suasi, suasum.

If he Does Well

To praise Him Or Commend	Laudāre, avi, atum.
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If he Does Amis

To threaten Him	Mīnā i, minatus sum.
To punish	Pūnīre, ivi, itum.

It is the Duty of a Scholar

To learn	Discere, didici. ³
To imitate	Imītāri, imitatus, sum.
To obey	Obēdire, ivi, itum.
Duly to regard	Cōlere, colui, cultum.
To fear, to stand in awe	Vēreri, veritus, sum.

¹ Is seldom used² Formerly *Sancii* & *Sanciui*.³ And formerly *discitum*.

In the Church Men use

To pray	Prēcāri, precatus, sum.
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vōvēre, vōvi, votum.
<i>Before a Judge</i>	
To promise or engage	Spondēre, sponendi, sponsum.
To swear	Jurāre avi, atus sum, atum.

A Soldier uses

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To strike	Incēre, ici, ictum.
To beat or overcome	Vincēre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dōmāre, domui, itum.
To pillage, or plunder	Spōliāre, avi, atum.
Sometimes	
To spare	Parcēre, peperci, parsum, & parsi, parietum. <i>seldom</i>

*There are several Actions which Men have in
Business, as*

WATER

To draw	Haurire, hausi, haustum.
To wash	Lāvare, lavi, lotum, & latum, & lavatum.
To pour out	Fundere, fudi, futum.

Diverse Things

To number	Numerāre, avi, atum.
To gather or chuse	Lēgere, lēgi, lectum.
To mix or mingle	Miscere, miscui, mistum.
To join	Jungere, junxi, junctum.
To scatter	Spargere, sparsi, parsum.
To divide	Dividere, divisi, divisum.
To distribute, or give out	Tribuere, tribui, tributum.

¹ Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

To cut	Sēcāre, sēcui, sēcūm.
To cleave	Findēre, fidi, fissum.
To slash	Scindēre, scīdi, scissum.
To smite, or to back	Cædēre, cæcīdi, cæsum.
To prick	³ Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctū.
To strangle	Strangūlare, avi, atum.
To kill	⁴ Nēcāre, necavi.
To thump, or knock	Tundēre, tūtūdi, tunsum.
To break	Frangēre, frēgi, fractum.
To burst	Rumpēre, rupi, ruptum.
To press, or squeeze	Prēmēre, pressi, pressum.
To sweep, or brush	Verrēre, verri, versum.
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre, āvi, ātum.
To rub out	Delēre, ēvi, ētum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To polish	Pōlire, ivi, itum.
To paint	Pingēre, pinxi, pictum.
To write	Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum.

Things that are Loose, Men use

To bind	Vincire, vinxi, victum.
To gird	Cingere, cinxi, cinctum.
To hoop	Viēre, vievi, vietum.

That which is Bound

To loose, or loosen	Solvēre, solvi, solūtum.
---------------------	--------------------------

That which is Shut

To open	Pandēre, pandi, passum.
---------	-------------------------

That which is Open

To shut	Claudēre, clausi, clausum.
---------	----------------------------

³ Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

⁴ *Necui* is seldom used, *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

That

That which is Hid.

To shew | Monstrāre, avi, atum.

That which seems

To hang, ready to fall | ¹ Mīnēre, mīnūi.

They use
To prop, support | Fulcīre, fulsi.

That Men do so or so, is because it uses

To like them | Libēre, libui, libitum.

Or to be allowed | Līcēre, licui, licitum.

If they do a Thing oft, they are said

To exercise | Exercēre, ercui, ercitum.

To use or to be accustomed | Sūēre, suevi, fuetum.

To use or to be wont | Sōlēre, solitus sum.

In Business Men use

To buy | ² Emēre, emi, emtum.

To sell | Vendēre, vendīdi, venditu.

To owe | Debēre, debui, debitum.

A Man ought

To begin a Work
in order | Ordīri, ōrfus, sum.

To make or to do it | Fācēre, fāci, factum.

And to carry it on
if he designs | Gērēre, gessi, gestum.

To finish, or to end it | Fīnīre, ivi, itum.

¹ *Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo* come from this Verb Mīnēre, and not from Manēre. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

² *Emere* was formerly used for TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, Demēre, &c.

XXIX. OF PRONOUNS.

If you ask

What is it ? **Q**uid ?
Who or which is it ? Quis ?

The Answer is

<i>I</i>	Ego
<i>Or thee</i>	Tū
<i>Himself</i>	Sui,
	ille, illa, illud.
<i>That</i>	Or is, ea, id.
	Or iste, ista, istud.
<i>One's self</i>	Ipsē, ipsa, ipsum.
<i>This</i>	Hic, hæc, hoc.
<i>The same</i>	Idem, eādem, idem.
<i>Another</i>	Alius, alia, aliud.
<i>Some one</i>	Quidam, quædam, quod-
<i>Any</i>	Ullus, ulla, ullum (dam
<i>None</i>	¹ Nullus, nulla, nullum.
<i>That, which, who</i>	Qui, quæ, quod.

If you ask

<i>Which, or whether of the</i>	¹ Uter, utra, utrum.
<i>two</i>	
<i>It is</i>	
<i>Either, or one of the two</i>	¹ Alter, altera, alterum.
<i>Neither of the two</i>	² Neuter, neutra, neutrum

¹ As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

² As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

If you ask

Whose is it ?

| Cūjus ?

The Answer is, it is

Mine

| Měus, a, um.

Thine

| Tūus, a, um.

His own

| Sūus, a, um.

Ours

| Noster, nostra, nostrum.

Yours

| Vester, vestra, vestrum.

Their own

| Sūus, sūa, sūum.

If you ask

*Of what Tribe or Country
is he ?*

| Cūjas, ātis.

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe, or Country

| Nostras, ātis.

Of your Tribe or Country

| Vestras, ātis.

XXXIII. OF A D V E R B S.

Adverbs of Asking are

W *Hether ?*
Or, no
Why

| **N** U M ? An ?
Ne ?
Quāre ? Cur ?

Of Affirming

Yes, yea
Yes, indeed

| Imo, næ.
| Quidem

Of Denying

No, not

| Nē, non, haud.

Of Place

If the Question be made by

Where

| Ubi ?

The Answer is by

Here
There
Any Where
No where
Far off
Nigh

| Hic.
| Ibi.
| Usquam.
| Nusquam.
| Pröcul.
| Pröpe.

If the Question is

Whence

| Unde ?

The Answer is

Hence
Whence

| Hinc.
| Inde

If the Question is

Whither

| Quo ?

The Answer is

Hither

| Huc.

Of Time

*If the Question is**When* | *Quando?**The Answer is*

<i>Then</i>	Tunc, tum.
<i>When I came</i>	Cum.
<i>Yesterday</i>	Hēri.
<i>Erewhile, sometime since</i>	Dūdum.
<i>Long ago</i>	Olim.
<i>Now</i>	Nunc.
<i>Streight, by and by</i>	Mox.
<i>At any Time, ever</i>	Unquam.
<i>Never</i>	Nunquam.

*If the Question is**How long* | *Quamdiu?**The Answer is*

<i>A long time</i>	Diu.
<i>While</i>	Dum.
<i>Until</i>	Dōnec.

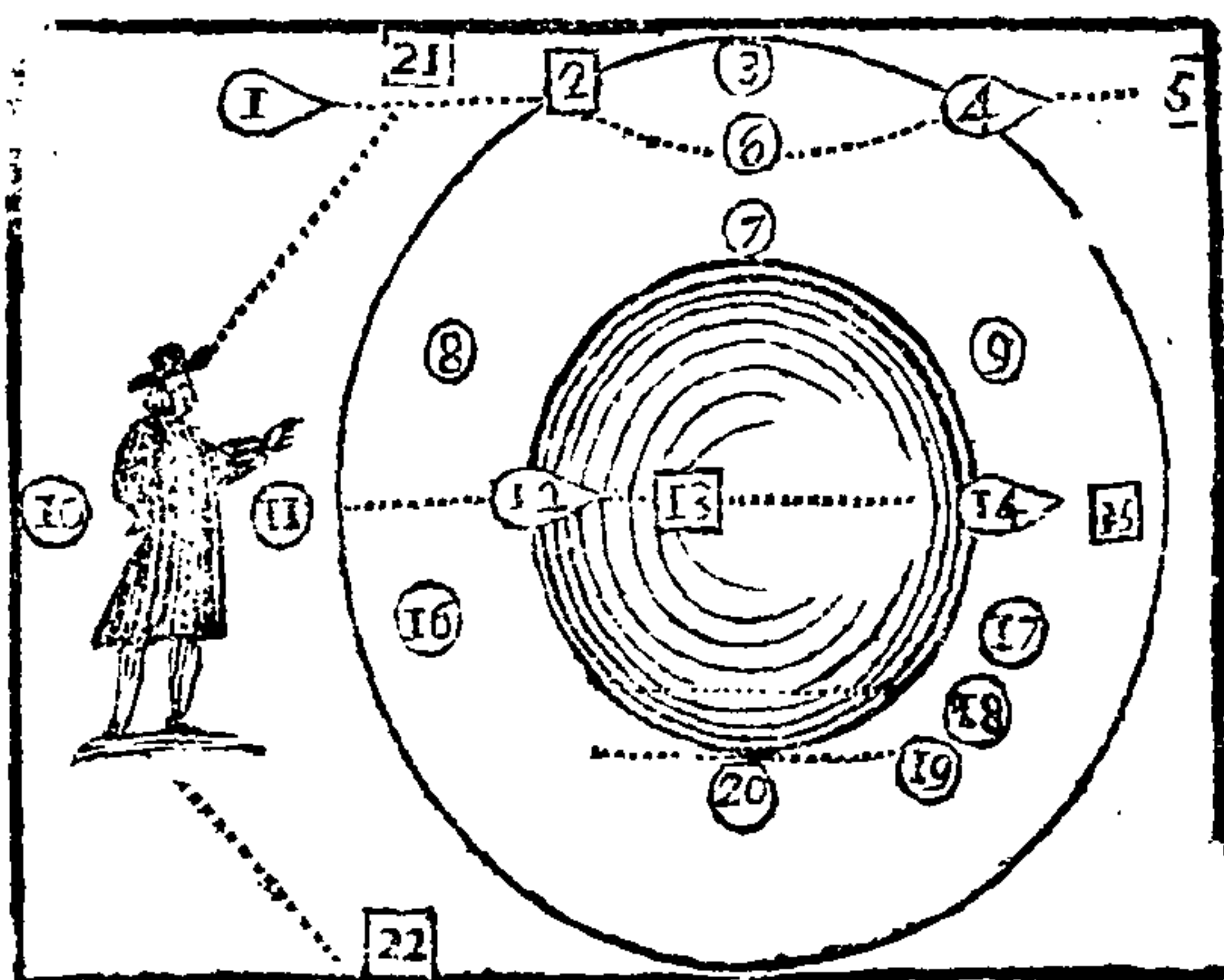
*If you ask**How oft* | *Quōties?**The Answer is*

<i>Once</i>	Sēmēl.
<i>Twice</i>	Bis.
<i>Thrice</i>	Ter.
<i>Four times</i>	Quāter
<i>Oft or oftentimes</i>	Sæpe.
<i>Always</i>	Semper

If

*If you ask**How
Doth he act ?*| *Quomodo.**The Answer is**So thus
Rashly
In vain
Together*| *Sic, Ita.
Tēmere.
Frustra.
Simul.**If you ask**How
Great is he ;*| *Quam.**The Answer is**As great
As I
More Great
Than I*| *Tam.
Quam.
Māgis.
Quam.*

XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are

T	O	1				A	D
	From	4					A ab, or abs
At, or nigh	2					Apud	
Off	5						
Over, or on the other Side	3					Trans	

1 In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4) &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to *MOTION*; the square Figures, such are (2) (21) signify the *Rest* of that *MOTION*: The Round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *Rest* or *MOTION*.

G

About

About 6*Into* 12*Out of* 14*Within* 13*Without* 15*Through, by* 18*Beside* 19*Above, over* 21*Below, beneath* 22*Before* 11*After* 10*Or, Behind* 10*Upon* 7*Under* 20*Behinder, on this Side* 8*Beyond* 9*Betwixt, or between* 16*Against, over against* 17

Circa

Or Circum

In

E, or ex

Intra

Extra

Per

Præter

Sūpra

Infra

Ante

Post

Pōne

Super

Sub

Or Subter

Cis

Or Cītra

Ultra

Inter

Adversus

*The other Prepositions are**Against**Towards**Beside, nigh to**For, because of**With one, in one's keeping**Nigh to, and for**After, according to**By, close by**With, together with**Without, not with**Before, in one's Presence**Out of Sight, privily**Before, in Sight of*

Contra

Erga

Juxta

Ob

Pēnes

Propter

Sēcundum

Sēcus

Cum

Absque

Cōram

Clam

Pālam

From

From and concerning
Before, more than
For, instead of
Without, not with
Up to

Dē
 Præ
 Pro
 Sine
 Tēnus

XXXII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

AND
Also, too
Neither, nor
Either, or
But
Because
For
If
Unless
Therefore
Although
Yet, nevertheless
That
So
As

E^{T, que, atque}
 Quoque
 Nēque, nec
 Aut, vel, ve
 Sed, ast, at, autem
 Quia
 Nām, "Enim
 Si
 No, Nisi
 Ergo, "Igītur
 Quancquam
 Tāmen
 Ut
 Ita
 Ut

XXXIII. OF INTERJECTIONS.

O!
 Oh!
 Soho!
 Lo! Behold!
 Wailady! Wo!
 Phy! Pish!
 Hush! Whist!

O!
 Eho! Heus! Hem!
 En! Ecce!
 Hei! Væ!
 Phy! Au!
 So! Au!

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